"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, $1.06½; cash corn, 35¾ cents; cash cotton, 8 1-16 cents.

FOREIGN.—The British Indian Government has sent a second letter to the Ameer of Afghanistan asking him to make specific answers to the questions it contains. The Princess Ingebord Charlotte Fredrica, second daughter of Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, was married to Prince Charles, Duke of Westergetland, third son of King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden. Dr. von Hollenben, the new German Ambassador, is coming to Washington with specific instructions to support the German protest against the Dingley bill. The Portuguese bark Rosita Faro has been attacked by pirates off the coast of Morocco. The Captain and four of the crew were carried off. A number of persons are said to be proceeding to Constantinople from Vienna for the purpose of causing bomb explosions.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The London Times's correspondent in Paris declares that a definitive treaty has actually been signed between France and Russia.

A baby carriage trundled by two men in North Bergen on Thursday midnight was found to be filled with brass journals stolen from a railroad.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has leased two houses in St. Botolph Street, where they will conduct a practical school for housekeepers and houseworkers.

Charles F. Cole of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, incorrectly advised about the character of a New Jersey hill, found out when it was too late that it was one mile and a quarter, with seven turns and a drop of 511 feet. He took it. He had to. He lives to-day and has a few bruises.

Patrick Gleason denied in an interview that his candidacy for Mayor of Greater New York was in consequence of a deal with Mr. Platt and the Republicans. He said that Tammany's opposition to him was due to John C. Sheehan's hatred of him, since he has exposed the part played by the latter in leaving Long Island City financially in the lurch.

Page 2

Officers of the Citizens' Union have discovered that naturalization papers are being sold to Italians in this city.

A company has been organized to run trains without tracks from Dyea to the Klondike. It is said by its officials that the trains will climb mountains and pass over ice fields without difficulty.

Page 3.

Mrs. Benincosco was committed to the Tombs yesterday on a charge of having shot Lambetto Reinallo. The woman said she had fired at him to protect herself.

The high price commanded by wheat and corn has caused an advance in the price and a decline in the quality of Western beef. New York beef now brings the best prices in the market.

Charles L. Euvrard of Brooklyn, who deserted his wife on Aug. 14, was caught in Rochester and was returned to Brooklyn, where he pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of abandonment.

Wheat was sold in a flurry yesterday, owing to orders to sell from London and Paris and to reported glut in the market. The Western crop is said to be safe. Big transactions in corn and fine prospects of export trade are reported.

The President arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on board Senator Hanna's yacht. Elaborate preparations had been made to give him an appropriate reception, but the early arrival of the yacht precluded all demonstrations. Mr. McKinley will remain the guest of the city until Wednesday.

Page 4.

Great interest is felt in the National field and track championship meeting at Manhattan Field this afternoon. Some records may be smashed.

In the Fifth Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday Typhoon II., a Western crack, was beaten by Casseopia. Paul Kauvar and Cavalero won exciting races.

The New Yorks won a double victory over the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday, putting them in third place in the League race. The Brooklyns defeated the Louisvilles at Eastern Park.

The police raided alleged bucket shops in the Lord's Court Building and at 1,283 Broadway, and arrested the supposed proprietors and all the employes. The prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, and six were held in $1,000 bail for examination.

While Morris Greis was reading a report of the baseball game last night by the light of a street lamp two boys attacked him. One tied his legs, and the other threatened him with a revolver and tried to steal his watch. One of the boys was arrested. Greis was interested in the report, and did not notice the boys until after his legs were fast.

Page 5.

Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the final absolution at the funeral of Father Dowling yesterday.

Page 10.

Ferdinand May, who left Germany with nearly $1,000,000, intrusted to him by clients is supposed to be in Australia.

The Mount Pleasant Town Assessors were in session yesterday. Stenographer Quinn has thus far taken 2,450 pages of testimony in the Rockefellers' protest against assessment.

Page 11.

Mrs. Annie Noe of Brooklyn yesterday killed her youngest child and then made an attempt on her own life.

The American Bar Association adjourned at Cleveland yesterday, after passing a resolution to meet next year with the International Law Association.

Page 12.

Jersey City is striving to develop its water front, and is considering a project to create a great harbor, beginning with South Cove.

The Guldensuppe remains were not identified yesterday as those of Edwards by the Murray family, that came from Virginia to examine them.

Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, believes that work will be commenced on the East River tunnel before Winter sets in.

The Merchants' Association has obtained low rates from the South for visiting buyers and expects a large increase of excursionists. Visitors bring good news from all sections.

Louis Eggers, ten years old, was committed to the Juvenile Asylum yesterday for persisting in running away. For six days his father had kept him in the house by fastening a chain to his feet.

The Department of Docks has approved the suggestion of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, that the "old" and "new" numbers of piers shall be done away with and the piers named after streets.

Thomas Hussey, the aged and eccentric Alabamian who was found on Broadway last week with his boots stuffed with stocks, bonds, and bills, died yesterday in the home of his poor niece in a Brooklyn tenement.

Inspector Phillips of the New York Board of Health has made a report on the Barren Island nuisances. He says that, with one exception, little provision has been made to prevent offensive gases and odors from escaping.

John Hayes of Jersey City, who had been under treatment for a broken leg, was discharged as cured from the hospital. While celebrating the event he broke the same leg again and was sent back to the hospital yesterday.

The report that the Standard Oil Company has obtained control of nearly all the large gas companies in the country caused an advance in the prices of gas stocks yesterday, and the market was more active than for some time.

Acting Chief McCullagh yesterday promoted Capt. Adam A. Cross to be Acting Inspector, sent Acting Inspector Harley to the district made vacant by his own promotion, and put Acting Inspector Brooks in charge of the district which includes the Tenderloin Precinct.

Two years ago Police Commissioner Parker said John McCullagh, then a Captain named for promotion to an Inspectorship, knew why he opposed his promotion. He said he would make public the reasons if McCullagh asked him to do so. The Acting Chief said yesterday he considered it would be disrespectful to make the request.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

Boston Women Establish a School for Housekeepers and Houseworkers.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Women's Educational and Industrial Union has leased two houses on St. Botolph Street and proposes to attempt a solution of "the great American problem," the sevant girl question.

Miss Maria Daniell, formerly of Chicago University, has been chosen Superintendent. One of the houses will be occupied by "the family," which will consist of a limited number of boarders. The other house will be for classes and demonstrations for housekeepers and houseworkers, terms that will be insisted upon in place of the usual mistress and servant. This school will aim to increase the number of skilled workers and at the same time promote a more intelligent relation between the household employer and the employed.

Especially is it desired to help to place domestic service on the plane of other vocations for women. No woman will be received as a pupil who is under sixteen or over thirty years of age. She must be able to read and write and be recommended. When she is graduated she will receive a diploma, which will insure her a position through the Domestic Reform League. She may take a general course or she may prefer to be a specialist—cook, chambermaid, laundress, or waitress.

The lectures will include domestic service, its economics anr ethics; home sanitation, the philosophy of cleaning, practical housekeeping, and the chemistry of foods. Experts on these subjects will be engaged as speakers and demonstrations will be an important feature.

HIS HAIR-RAISING RIDE.

Involuntary Trip of Cole of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club Down a Steep Hill with Seven Turns.

Charles F. Cole of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, one of the swell clubs of that city, last week "took" the big hill on the Mount Arlington road near Hopatcong, N. J., a distance of one and a quarter miles, with seven turns in its distance and a drop of 511 feet.

Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock found Mr. Cole wheeling toward town. A few minutes before a native, in answer to a query, had told him that the big hill was as much as a half a mile further on. Instead of the hill being half a mile away, a few turns of his pedals brought him right on the descent. A few more turns, and the wheel was racing like a streak of greased lightning, for the pneumatic brake had refused to work. The wheelman's hair rose. Bringing his feet into play, he tried the old method of pressing the sole of his right foot against the tire.

The sole was torn off in a jiffy by the frightful speed the wheel had attained. Fences, trees, and telegraph poles flew by, and Cole took a fresh grip on the handle bars with the single thought of keeping his machine upright. Then he tried to catch his pedals, but the first attempt tore the heel off one of the shoes. In his fright he was nearly unseated.

To make matters worse, just ahead of him was a carriage proceeding slowly down the hill. Instinctively Cole swerved to the right and shot past like a bullet. As he was going by he heard some one shout and caught the words, "* * * be killed." Cole knew that to jump off would be certain death, but it required all the nerve at his command to keep from jumping.

Fortunately the turns down the grade on either side were slight, but even the slight swerving nearly unseated him. Around the turns and then down the tangents the wheel flew, gathering speed at every revolution. The wind scorched his face, and perspiration oozed from every pore.

Finally the luckless rider approached the last turn. It was sharper than the others, and at the bottom of the hill his passage seemed to be blocked by a stone wall. Cole saw but one chance for salvation, and, leaning far to the right as he struck the bend, he drew his wheel down so that the inside pedal dug into the earth and the outside one barely grazed the wall.

Just ahead was a stretch of sand and gravel roadway. His speed slackened with a jerk as the wheel plowed through it, scattering the sand like waves on either side and throwing him ten feet or more. Over the handle bars he went like a shot from a catapult, sprawling into the gravel more dead than alive, but having lived in those few seconds of descent a century or two.

The people in the carriage reached the spot a few seconds later, expecting to find parts of Cole scattered along the roadway. But they were pleasantly disappointed. When the bewildered wheelman took account of his injuries a few bruises on his hip and a severed small artery made up the sum total. The artery was closed by an impromptu tourniquet, and Cole sought a doctor and then limped painfully to the train. He had had enough of wheeling for one day.

SPRINKLING TRACKS WITH OIL.

Pennsylvania System Finds the Application a Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to sprinkle crude oil on various parts of its system so as to prevent the rising of dust, which has been a source of complaint to all managers of railroads for a number of years.

The success the experiment has met with on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad has led the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to try it on other sections of the road. During the last few days the oil tank sprinkling cars have been doing work on the Delaware Division. This line is very dusty, owing to the sandy soil.

The company is now giving about twenty miles of this road a sprinkling of oil, and the roadbed from Dover to a point near Farmington has received its first application. It is said that the road as far as has been laid is almost entirely devoid of dust. The company is also having the roadbed between Baltimore and Washington similarly treated.

BOY RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

Brave Act of a Brooklyn Woman School Teacher in New Jersey.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Aug. 27.—George Bush, ten years old, son of Mrs. Stylus Bush of Brooklyn, was rescued from drowning here this afternoon by Miss Nellie Brown, a young school teacher from Brooklyn, who is visiting, with Mrs. Bush, at the home of Mrs. Rachel Ackerman, an aunt of Mrs. Bush. Miss Brown and two sons of Mrs. Bush took a walk to the Pascack Brook this afternoon. At the bridge which spans the brook near the house of Orin Troll, George went down to the bank and slipped into the water. The swift current was carrying him away when Miss Brown, without a moment's hesitation, sprang into the water and grabbed the boy by the collar. After a hard struggle, she succeeded in dragging him to the shore. Then she fell exhausted on the bank. After a few moments' rest she regained her strength and walked home. The boy was taken home and put to bed, where he is resting quietly.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

LOW NOMINATION DELAYED

Citizens' Union of Four Boroughs Yields to Brooklyn's Demand for Postponement.

NEED FOR EARLY ACTION

Members of Union Restive Under Temporizing Policy—Another Candidate Talked Of—Another Conference Sept. 1—Quigg's Parley on Monday.

The statement made in these columns August 24, that Seth Low had acted upon the advice of his Brooklyn friends to postpone his definite reply to the offer to nominate him for Mayor, was verified at yesterday's meeting of the conference committees of the Citizens' Union from the different Boroughs in Greater New York.

These conference committees met in room 325 of the Mutual Life Insurance Building, 32 Nassau Street, at noon yesterday. Joseph Larocque was made Chairman and John M. Wiede of Queens County was selected for Secretary. There was not a very large representation of the committees present.

The public had manifested much interest in the meeting because it was the first conference at which the definite proposition to select an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York was to be considered. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Its result is embodied in the following resolution, which was offered by ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, and which, it was said, was adopted without opposition:

Brooklyn's Demands Are Granted.

"Resolved, That in compliance with the request of the Brooklyn Committee the Joint Committee an Municipal Nominations adjourn to meet in this place on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the understanding that final action shall then be taken in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Mayoralty."

Mr. Erhardt in proposing this resolution is credited with having made a speech in which he pointed out that the nomination of Seth Low by the Citizens' Union at an early date would be the best way to induce or force the Republican City Convention to name Mr. Low as its candidate. The policy followed at yesterday's meeting of the joint conference committees was, however, the policy of delay, which has been so generally criticised by the earnest men who are contending for the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The general trend of the speeches made at yesterday's meeting favored the nomination of Mr. Low, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether it should be made at once and without conference with the Republicans.

Alexander E. Orr, who represented the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, presented the arrangements of the Fifty in opposition to Mr. Low's immediate nomination. Mr. Orr himself, however, favors haste rather than delay in the matter of Mr. Low's nomination.

Besides Messrs. Erhardt and Orr, those who made speeches at yesterday's meeting were Joseph Larocque, John B. Pine, James B. Reynolds, J. E. Eustis, who spoke for the Borough of the Bronx, and a few others. All of the speakers favored the immediate nomination of Mr. Low, but were willing to adopt the Brooklyn committee's suggestion for a few days' delay.

The Situation To-day.

The situation now is this: If Seth Low will consent to take the Union's nomination independently, he will be named for Mayor next Wednesday. If he does not consent, the joint conference committee will probably not take definite action at that time. Some of those who were present at yesterday's meeting said that the action taken was an act of courtesy to the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty. It was also pointed out that the Committee of Fifty is made up largely of Republicans and that their policy is to secure a union with the Republicans provided they can do so upon the basis of Mr. Low for Mayor.

Chairman Reynolds of the Citizens' Union said yesterday:

"I do not think that there is any substantial difference between the position of the Citizens' Union and that of the Committee of Fifty regarding Mr. Low's nomination. It seems to me to be merely a question of time and of courtesy. The Republicans having invited other organizations to confer, the Brooklyn people do not wish to disregard the invitation. They will go to the conference, however, pledged to Mr. Low. I do not think that conference will alter our plans. I still think that Mr. Low will be placed in nomination about Sept. 1. It was the intention of the Union in June to nominate Mr. Low about that date. After word it was thought that the middle of September would be time enough. Mr. Low's recent visit here has caused many members of the Union to think that an early nomination in advance of the Republicans would be the wisest course."

As already stated in these columns, the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will meet on Monday afternoon to consider Mr. Quigg's invitation to confer. Mr. Reynolds said yesterday that there could be no conference unless Mr. Low is to be the union candidate for Mayor. This is about the position of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty. Matters seem to be shaping themselves toward a conference with the other anti-Tammany forces, but many of the strong men in the Citizens' Union still insist that there can be no dealing with the Republicans.

BROOKLYN STILL FOR DELAY.

Jackson Wallace Says the Committee of 50 Will Not Jeopardize Low's Chances by Haste.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty shows no intention of moderating its course in delaying Mr. Low's nomination, and it is becoming evident that its action yesterday and Thursday was not the result of impulse, but of a carefully considered policy. Civil Service Commissioner Jackson Wallace said last night that the Committee of Fifty had acted as "a brake on the Citizens' Union" from the first, and that it was determined not to "jeopardize Mr. Low's chances" in any way.

Mr. Wallace was seen at the Hamilton Club, where he had been talking with several members of the committee on Organization and Enrollment. He said nothing definite could be learned until after the conference of anti-Tammany organizations on Monday. He spoke rather sharply of the Citizens' Union, saying that its desire seemed to be to preserve its following, which was likely to melt away unless Mr. Low were nominated at once, and that on that account it was determined to push him to the front immediately, even at the risk of putting his election in danger.

Mr. Wallace is known to be very close to Mr. Low. The two men have long been personal friends, and Mr. Wallace was once Mr. Low's legal adviser. The Commissioner said that he thought Mr. Low "had had sufficient experience in public affairs to be able to write a diplomatic letter in case he were nominated at once by the Citizens' Union."

He was asked if Mr. Low could hold back his letter of acceptance until the Republican Convention on Sept. 28, and replied: "That could legally be done."

The reporter inquired if Mr. Wallace had any reason to suppose that Mr. Low's views were the same as his own. He replied "No," and then added, after a short pause: "I know Mr. Low very well. He and I are old friends."

Col. Willis L. Ogden, another member of the committee, said: "Everything depends on the action taken Monday night. Personally, I am strongly in favor of delay. If the Republicans express a willingness at that conference to accept Mr. Low, I think the Committee of Fifty will cast in its lot with them. If, on the other hand, they reject him, I think our committee will support Mr. Low as the Citizens' Union candidate. We are for Low, first, last, and all the time. We want a combination of anti-Tammany organizations in his support, but in any event, we are for Low."

LEAVITT ON THE SITUATION.

Says if Low Hesitates the Union May Have to Nominate Someone Else.

Taylor More, Secretary of the Citizens' Union of the Fourteenth Assembly District, of which John Brooks Leavitt is the Chairman, has received the following letter from Mr. Leavitt, who is now at Onteora, Tannersville, N. Y., on his vacation:

"Your letter stating that Mr. Durlacher called to ask my opinion of the situation is received. I shall have to write it, for I shall not return to town this week. I have concluded to do nothing more in the campaign until Mr. Low declares himself, and I may as well finish my vacation now.

"Please tell Mr. Durlacher and any other person who asks the same question, that our situation is very critical. Everything hangs on what Mr. Low does in the next week. We may have to nominate someone else.

"If within a few days he will come out in a ringing letter, accepting our nomination and appealing for support to all citizens who are disgusted with boss rule in municipal affairs, whether of Croker or Platt, all will be well. We can win with a ticket of candidates selected on that principle. We would then have a moral issue clean cut. The people can always be depended on to go right on moral issues. Politicians rarely look at the moral bearings of questions. Hence they prove false prophets in campaigns where moral issues are concerned.

"I did not join this movement merely to elect Mr. Low or any other good man on an anti-Tammany howl, but to keep our city out of the clutches of National party bosses. To me Boss Platt is more odious than Boss Croker, because he poses as a respectable man, a churchgoer, and to the sins of bribery and corruption he adds the damnable sin of hypocrisy. He is a more dangerous enemy to our city than Croker in just so far as he is more respectable.

"Tell Mr. Durlacher that I still have faith in Mr. Low, and do not believe that he is looking to make a deal with Platt. But I am much disheartened by his going back to Maine without having accepted our nomination. The people in our district have the right to know where I stand. We have organized a rebellion against the rule of the National party machines in municipal affairs. If that rule was good, we ought not to have rebelled. If bad, why should we surrender or compromise? Rebels for the right must fight till they win or die."

QUIGG FEELS CONFIDENT.

A Number of Anti-Tammany Organizations Will Confer Monday.

Chairman Quigg and his friends in the Republican Party were confident yesterday that the conference to be held at the Manhattan Hotel next Monday night with a view to securing united action on the part of all the anti-Tammany organizations will be a success. They believe that there will be a general response to Mr. Quigg's invitation.

The following note was received by Mr. Quigg yesterday from John K. Creevey, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty:

"The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty accept, and without one dissenting voice, your courteous invitation to meet in conference on the 30th inst., and have designated as their representatives at such conference Messrs. Hiram R. Steele and Henry W. Maxwell. These gentlemen will express to you fully the views of our organization."

The Tammany Home Rule Democracy, of which County Clerk Henry D. Purroy is the head, has also decided to accept Mr. Quigg's invitation. Mr. Purroy said yesterday that he thought an effective union against Tammany could be perfected. The Independence Hall Democracy has already declared that it will enter into a union providing that opposition to the Raines law is made part of the anti-Tammany platform. Sheriff Tamsen of the German-American Reform Union said yesterday that he could not say what the attitude of the union toward the conference would be, but that the union's Executive Committee would meet within a few days and decide upon their policy. He intimated that if the German-American Union did not meet before Monday Mr. Quigg's conference could go ahead without them.

Ex-Mayor Schroeder Approached.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 27.—Frederick A. Schroeder, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who is stopping at Shelter Island, some think might be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. He admitted this afternoon that he had had conferences with some Republican leaders on the subject, but refused to talk further about the matter.

KISS MAY COST HIS LIFE.

Mrs. Maria Caramino Resented the Caress of a Boarder.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Maria Caramino keeps a boarding house in Oak Street, this city. Giuseppe Carmino, no relative, kissed her last night.

She got a razor and wounded him so dangerously that he may die. Mrs. Caramino then kissed her children and disappeared. She is believed to be in hiding in the woods.

FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright Fined by Justice Smyth.

Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright was adjudged guilty of contempt by Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday. He has refused to obey the order of the Court, directing him to restore John T. Fallon to his former position as warden of the City Prison.

The Justice fined the Commissioner $150 and costs, and directed that a warrant be issued to the Sheriff to arrest him and keep him in custody until the fine and costs are paid. However, the warrant is not to be issued until Sept. 20.

RUFUS JUDD BALDWIN DEAD.

He Was a Banker in Minneapolis Who Had a Romantic Marriage.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Rufus Judd Baldwin, whose romantic marriage to Miss Maria L. Wait created a decided stir in Chicago society last September, is dead at his residence in Chloride, Arizona.

Mr. Baldwin was a seventy years old when he read in a local newspaper one of Miss Wait's essays, entitled, "What Is the Ideal Husband for the American Woman?" He was a banker in Minneapolis. He made the writer's acquaintance, and this finally culminated in the marriage in St. Paul's Church, Kenwood, Sept. 3, 1896.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IMMINENT.

Cherokee Nation Will Fight Overthrow of Its Tribal Government.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 27.—The full-blood element of the Cherokee Nation is desperately in earnest in its fight against the overthrow of its tribal government and the allotments of its lands. The Cherokees are greatly incensed at the Dawes Commission, which it believes to be responsible for the present troubles and embarrassment of the tribe.

The Indian Chieftain, published at Vinita, Indian Territory, which is the official organ of the Ketoowah, the secret organization that is fighting the negotiations, today urges the Indians to rally for a final struggle, and conservative men are of the opinion that an Indian outbreak is imminent.

Gallaudet Union for the Deaf.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At the meeting of the Alumni Association of the Illinois State School for the Deaf, in this city, today, it was decided to change the name of the organization to Gallaudet Union, in honor of the beloved New York clergyman who has done so much for the afflicted.

GLEASON DENIES TRADING

Declares that All the Long Island City Legislation Stood Strictly on Its Merits.

WHY SHEEHAN FOUGHT HIM

Last Chance at the Greater New York Bonanza Thrown Away—A Local Episode in Which Participation Was Forbidden by Prudence.

Patrick Jerome Gleason was interrogated yesterday evening concerning a story printed in The Brooklyn Eagle that he was a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York merely to trouble the Democrats and in fulfillment of a bargain made with Thomas C. Platt, who had agreed to rush the special Long Island City legislation asked for by the Mayor on condition that the latter would perturb the pelucid stream of the municipal Democratic canvass.

Mayor Gleason had just alighted from a wagon in which he had been driving about inspecting his domain. He was comfortably tipped back in a chair on the pavement in front of his headquarters a hundred feet above the landing from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Above him there was a huge red transparency bearing the name and likeness of Patrick J. Gleason, candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, and the Gleason battle axe outlined in incandescent Electric lights which shine far at night.

"All rot and a lie," Mayor Gleason remarked descriptively, speaking of the Eagle story. "Haven't seen Platt in a year, or anybody representing him. If these people will meet me anywhere in any public meeting and make their charges I'll answer them."

Then the Mayor went on to say—declaring meanwhile that he considered the assaults upon him unworthy of notice—that the only opposition to his Long Island City bills in the Legislature was from Finn, acting for Tammany Hall under the orders of John C. Sheehan.

"Why is Sheehan against you?" he was asked.

"Because I proved that he failed to keep his contracts and that he left Long Island City with work undone," the big spectacled Mayor replied promptly. "He has never forgiven me for that. But, while he can control the machinery of Tammany Hall and the work of men like this Finn, he can't turn the Tammany vote agin me."

"I asked for $500,000 for public schools. We'll have 3,000 children without school facilities this year. It takes $100,000 to provide for a thousand children. I wanted $500,000 because Long Island City grows children fast, and I knew that in a few years there would be need of all we called for. The Legislature was with me on the merits of my case, except the Tammany gang. What beat me was the opposition of my own Aldermen. The result is that Long Island City is the only thing on Long Island that hasn't had a whack at Greater New York. Everything else on the Island has added to its bonded debt—towns, villages, and all. We have added nothing, and we'll have the pleasure of helping to pay the bills of the rest."

Then the Mayor of Long Island City settled himself beneath the lurid sunset light of his own transparency. He drew his straw hat over his eyes, and with rough words, but kindly expression, dismissed a pretty public school teacher who had asked an official favor and tripped away happy, obviously believing more in the Mayor's looks than his words. After that he strolled down to the barroom at the corner, where a violent row was in progress. He looked upon this episode with longing eyes, and after edging to and from the storm centre, where beer glasses were beginning to fly, he said sadly:

"'Twouldn't do. Me inimies would make much of it. Oi cod wade in an' make monkeys of thim toughs from New York, but 'twouldn't do."

Sadly he telephoned orders for two policemen to stop the row. At the sight of the fight he dropped into a brogue, thick as ever landed at Castle Garden in the old days, but the prudence of the candidate triumphed over the instincts of the Irishman, and the Mayor kept out of the fight.

"I have bargains with nobody," he said when this incident had passed. "I'm me own man. Long Island City has lost a million and a half dollars by the work of its Aldermen. The Republicans favored me bills on their merits. I'm running on me merits. I'm Pat Gleason, and I'm right here, candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. Talk of a bargain by me is rot and lies. Let the man who says so meet me on the stump."

FOR A GOVERNMENT PLANT.

Commander J. A. Howell to Inspect the Illinois Steel Company's Works.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—An inspection of the works of the Illinois Steel Company will be made by Commander J. A. Howell, President of the United States Armor Factory Board, and staff, beginning Monday.

The board is ordered to consider the question of establishing a Government armor plant, and the examination of the works will be made while in operation. President Gales of the steel company received notice of the coming of the board and hopes that the visit is a step toward the establishment of an armor plate plant in the vicinity of Chicago.

NEW USE FOR BABY CARRIAGES.

Thieves Trundled One in North Bergen Filled with Brass Journals.

At midnight on Thursday Special Officers Harms and Schnell of North Bergen, N. J., saw two men pushing a child's carriage along the Paterson Plank Road. The officers thought it rather curious that two men should be trundling a baby at that hour of the night, so they concluded to take a look at the infant. They found the carriage filled with brass journals that were afterward identified as having been stolen from the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Station at Homestead.

The prisoners registered as Edward Hilthe of Summit Avenue, Jersey City, and Frank Lewis of Division Street, New York. They were committed for trial.

THOMAS E. WATSON TO RETIRE.

The Late Populist Candidate for Vice President Will Quit Politics.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27.—It is announced on unimpeachable authority that Thomas E. Watson, late Populist candidate for the Vice Presidency, will soon sell his paper to a Western politician, and forever retire from politics.

Mr. Watson is led to this determination by the belief that the Populists of the West will combine with the free silver Democrats, and that the Southern wing of the party will not be able to stand alone. Again he has made thousands of dollars recently in his law practice, and wishes to divide his time between that and his literary efforts, having now in hand a history of France and of Joan of Arc.

He expects to conclude the negotiations which he has had under way. His action comes as a thunderbolt to those most intimate with him, as just a few days previously he had declared his intention of stumping the State in the Fall elections.

Cigarettes Go Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the local cigarette dealers to-day, the following scale was agreed upon: All grades of cigarettes now selling ten in a box for 5 cents, advanced to 10 cents; two boxes, 15 cents; four for 25 cents. Grades now selling twenty cigarettes in a box for 5 cents are advanced to 10 cents; two boxes for 15 cents, and four boxes for 25 cents; grades selling ten in box for 10 cents, same price; grades selling twenty in a box 15 cents, advanced to 20 cents; grades selling twenty in a box for 10 cents, advanced to 15 cents a box, and two boxes for 25 cents.

DAVID J. SELIGMAN DEAD.

Fatal Result of An Operation for Appendicitis—One of a Great Banking Family.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 27.—Banker David J. Seligman died at the Hollywood Hotel at 11:30 to-night as a result of an operation performed on him Wednesday for appendicitis. He withstood the operation at first, but to-night a change for the worse appeared, and he sank rapidly.

David J. Seligman was forty-seven years years of age and was the son of Joseph Seligman, the oldest of four brothers, who came to this country about sixty years ago from Stadt Bayersdorf, a small village in Bavaria, and started in business here. Joseph came first and settled in Philadelphia, but soon brought over his three younger brothers, William, James, and Jesse. They went to Selma, Ala., and opened a small store there in 1840 and branch stores soon after in towns round about. In a few years they came to New York and opened a store on lower Broadway.

At the beginning of the civil war the brothers established the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and by careful business methods they soon made it one of the most famous banking houses in the world, with branches in New Orleans, San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. During the war the house was of great service to the Government, placing large amounts of bonds in Germany.

On the death of Joseph Seligman, in 1880, David J., his eldest son, entered the banking firm as a member, having previously been trained in the house.

Mr. Seligman's home was at 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, but he had been spending the Summer with his wife and three children at Long Branch. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, besides several charitable organizations.

CHARLES FLEISCHMANN ILL.

About 2 o'clock this morning a nephew of Charles Fleischmann was landed at Bellevue Hospital wharf from Mr. Fleischmann's yacht, the Hiawatha, lying at the new yacht club float. He asked that a doctor be sent to attend his uncle, who, he said, had been stricken with what seemed like paralysis. The doctor, after seeing the patient, intimated that his condition was serious.

ACCIDENT ON SAND MOUNTAIN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—News has reached here of an accident which happened on the side of Sand Mountain at the coal mines of the Dade Coal, Iron and Railway Company, in Georgia. Four persons were severely but not fatally injured. The injured are:

Capt. F. G. Connor, Chattanooga, two ribs broken, wrist badly sprained; Snedden, St. Louis, arm and shoulder bruised and cut; Miss Cox, Dade, Ga., ear almost torn off.

The locomotive jumped the track on the mountain in a cut, and went rolling rapidly down the side of the mountain, tearing up saplings in its course. The escape of the occupants from instant death was almost miraculous.

WANT COAL LAND IN IOWA.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 27.—A few days ago a stranger arrived in Oskaloosa, visited the leading company of Mahaska County, and inspected the various mines and mining properties. He was Senator Hanna's son.

Eastern companies desire to get a foothold where they can take care of the Northwestern trade and where they will have less trouble with their men. It is also said that a large number of the big Ohio coal fields are given out, and new coal land is wanted. It has been hinted that a syndicate wishes to control all the leading coal properties of the State, and that it has unlimited capital at its command.

RUN DOWN IN LINCOLN PARK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—In the sight of hundreds of people to-night, in Lincoln Park, Miss Amelia Muhlenfield, a wheelwoman, was run down by a cab containing two men. Her wheel was ruined and Miss Muhlenfield was badly bruised and narrowly escaped being run over.

A crowd of bicyclists, led by Corporation Counsel Thornton and his assistant, G. W. Browning, gave chase and overtook the cab after an exciting run of several blocks. They brought it and its occupants back to the scene of the accident, but Miss Muhlenfield refused to prosecute the reckless driver.

ALLEGED POLITICAL HERETIC.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 27.—Dr. Frederick Charles Hicks, formerly professor in the University of Michigan, but since 1892 a member of the Missouri University Faculty, is charged by ultra-free silver men with teaching erroneous doctrines to his students. It is alleged that he is at heart a protective tariff advocate, and has taught this doctrine to his students. He is accused of being a believer in the gold standard, and using his position to indoctrinate his classes with opposition to free silver.

The latest charge against him is that he is a Hamiltonian, and decries the Jeffersonian theory of Republican Government. At a recent meeting of the Board of Curators of the University, Congressman M. E. Benton of Neosho, a member of the board, brought the matter up. After some discussion the board appointed a special committee of investigation.

MR. CLEVELAND SENDS A CHECK.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27.—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson, now President of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, has just received a check for $1,000, through President Cleveland, for that institution. The writer says that the name of the donor must remain secret. It is, however, pretty certain that Mr. Cleveland himself made the gift.

It was he who counseled his Postmaster General to accept the head of the institution over which Gen. Robert E. Lee presided, and otherwise manifested a deep interest in its affairs. Mr. Cleveland believed that in this position Mr. Wilson would be able to render more patriotic service to the young men, and especially those of the South, than in any other to which he could be called.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Weather conditions are moderate over the whole country.

Showers have occurred in Southern Florida and Wyoming.

The pressure is high over Florida and off the Middle Pacific coast.

The temperature has risen in the lower lake region, Ohio, Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	68	65	65
6 A. M.	67	64	66
9 A. M.	69	70	71
12 M.	69	70	76
4 P. M.	69	73	79
6 P. M.	71	72	76
9 P. M.	65	70	74
12 P. M.	63	69	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72⅝
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	69
Corresponding date last twenty years	70

The humidity yesterday at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent.; at 8 P. M., 77 per cent. The maximum temperature was 75 degrees at 11:30 A. M.; the minimum was 64 degrees at 6 A. M.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY

London Times Correspondent in Paris Says It Was Signed on the Pothuau.

TO HONOR FAURE'S RETURN

Public Buildings in Paris to be Decorated with Flags on Tuesday—The French Press Exultant over the Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Times's Paris correspondent declares that a definitive treaty has actually been signed by a curious distribution of parts—on Russian soil and on French soil, so to speak, the deck of the French cruiser Pothuau.

It is stated that the toasts proposed at the banquet on the cruiser were drawn up at Wednesday's conferences, thus enabling M. Hanotaux, the French

MATTEAWAN ASYLUM FULL

Supt. Allison Says the Institution, Opened Five Years Ago, Is Alarmingly Overcrowded.

BETTER LAWS FOR CRIMINALS

Dangerous Classes of the Insane Now Provided For—Once They Were Sent to County Poor Houses on Getting Out of Prison.

MATTEAWAN, Aug. 27.—The comparatively new buildings for insane criminals at Matteawan, which were first opened for the reception of patients only five years ago, are now alarmingly overcrowded. At that time it was supposed that there would be room to spare for several years to come for all who might be committed there.

Superintendent H. E. Allison of the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane said to-day. "The crowded condition of the insane hospitals always brings up the query in the public mind: 'Is insanity on the increase?' It would be a serious question indeed if insane criminals were becoming more numerous. Counties have been shocked too frequently by dangerous and homicidal acts of insane people not to feel an interest in such a subject. The asylum at Matteawan, which was originally designed to contain room for something over 500 inmates, has already passed that limit and has more than 100 men sleeping in corridors and in temporary beds. Its total population is 620.

"The apparent increase is more visible than real, and is due to changes in the laws whereby more suitable provisions have been made for the dangerous classes of the insane. The State now requires a more complete oversight than formerly in relation to their commitment and discharge. The opening of this new hospital, in April, 1892, enabled us to retain many patients in custody which, for lack of room, we formerly discharged upon the expiration of their terms into the custody of the County Superintendents of the Poor. By them they were transferred to the various asylums throughout the State. Their presence there was very objectionable, as many of them were habitual criminals. Until the opening at Matteawan we simply had no place to keep them. The passage of the Lunacy Commission Act and the final turning over to the State of all patients in the Counties of New York and Kings, such a practice was no longer possible, even had we wished to continue it.

"About 20 per cent. of all our cases to-day consists of just such detained patients whose terms if imprisonment expired some years ago, and yet who are still insane and dangerous to be at large. Quimbo Appo, for instance, one of the first Chinamen to enter the United States under the early treaty provision of trade, and who has since committed four homicides, would manifestly be an unsafe person to release. Having been declared insane during his last term of imprisonment, which expired long ago, he has been kept fourteen years over his time, and still possesses very strong delusions, and is yet an active man for his years. Similar reasons exist for the detention of other like cases. It is an excellent measure of safety for the community and a very good statute, but it crowds the capacity of the hospital. There is no other weeding process, however, so effective as that law which eliminates from society the dangerous insane convict and keeps him in safe custody.

Much Insanity Among Convicts.

"Insanity is very prevalent among convicts. In the three great prisons in the State about one in every sixty becomes insane during the course of a year. The inmates of the penitentiaries of the State are usually committed for shorter terms, and consequently do not come under as close or prolonged medical observation as do the inmates of the prisons. In the penitentiaries the proportion seems somewhat less, but undoubtedly cases of insanity are overlooked in many instances. This is true in the courts, also especially if the prisoner is a foreigner. The insanity is not recognized in the trial, and the patient comes into our custody through the prison or penitentiary.

Patients Committed Directly.

"One fruitful source of increase is the greater frequency with which patients are committed directly to Matteawan by the various courts of criminal jurisdiction. Insanity as a defense for crime is often believed to be a cloak under which the penalty for the offense is tactfully avoided. The defendant is popularly supposed to be committed to some asylum for a short period of comfortable rest, after which, in the course of a few weeks, he is set at liberty. An occasional case of this kind may occur, but the average length of confinement in criminal cases which have been declared insane by the courts considerably exceeds, excluding life sentences, the average length of time served by convicts in the three great State prisons. This is another cause for the large increase in our numbers. About one-half of our total population consists of these same court patients. In their discretion the State Commission transfers to our custody all criminal cases committed to the various State hospitals, so that Matteawan has become an institution for the reception and care practically for all the criminal insane in the State, both convicts and unconvicted.

"What makes it particularly trying under these circumstances of overcrowding is the fact that a large percentage of our inmates have been charged with serious crimes, such as arson, murder, and felonious assaults. Many of them who have figured prominently in sensational criminal acts, some of them committed twenty years ago, are still inmates of this institution, and are all still actively delusional. Many of the more recent admissions are homicidal or suicidal, or inclined to attempt at arson, and we feel the proper lack of classification from want of room. Whatever opinions one may hold concerning the care of the State, of the insane in general, it is certain that liberal and insufficient accommodation should be provided for that class of the insane who are a menace to society by reason of criminal tendencies or homicidal or dangerous delusions. Much also should be said about the prevalence of insanity among men who have been committed to prison upon sentences for life.

Life Prisoners at Matteawan.

"It is interesting to know that over 20 per cent. of such cases finally become inmates of this hospital, a large majority becoming permanently insane. A certain number of them, of course, were deranged at the time of the act and at conviction, but failed to establish their condition by proof at the trial. This fact is given as a problem for the sociologist to consider. Closely connected with this subject is the question of acquittal upon such occasional pleas as 'emotional insanity,' 'psychic epilepsy,' &c. If such conditions exist a person subject to them is certainly so afflicted as to be unsafe at large, and the jury, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code, should so state in their verdict of acquittal. The proper course would then be for the Court to commit him to a lunatic asylum. Of course it would crowd our hospitals still more, and it might be considered a rather hard application of the law as it exists, yet it would create a sense of greater security in the public mind. One of the strange things about the insane criminal, however, is the fact that though he may have had a fair trial and may have been declared insane by a jury, yet he invariably considers his detention a rank piece of injustice. It is hard to tell a patient day after day that he is a lunatic when his reply is: 'Doctor, you must acknowledge that it is enough to drive any man crazy to be locked up with so many lunatics when you yourself know I am the only sane man in the whole ward.' While there are always pleasant features connected with efficient work, yet it may be imagined that the life of a medical Superintendent in an overcrowded hospital for the criminal insane is not altogether free from anxiety."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The plant of the J. J. Fitzgerald Trunk Company, at 407-411 Wells Street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $150,000 last night. The losses are thought to be well covered by insurance.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 27.—Loss amounting to $75,000 or more was occasioned to-day by the burning of the Florence flour mill and Omaha freight depot. The fire started in the mill from spontaneous combustion.

NO BRICK COMBINE IN SIGHT.

Manufacturers Complain of Low Prices, but Do Not Unite to Force Them Up.

The movement which Ferrier & Golden, Catskill brick manufacturers, recently set on foot by a circular letter, asking the various brickmakers of the Hudson River, who supply this city's market, to combine in a temporary shut-down of their yards, in order to raise prices, is not making much headway.

Robert Main of the Building Material Exchange, whose brick yards are situated at Kingston and Stockport, said yesterday he had no confidence in the success of the movement. "If 75 per cent. of the makers were known to have agreed to close their yards," he said, "all the rest would want to be among the 25 per cent who kept at work. They will not come to an agreement. I think if they did this time, they would keep faith, although some of them have not always done so, but they will not agree. There is a universal conviction among brick men, however, that something ought to be done to raise prices. They have been low for several years now. The top-notch price, with very few exceptions, is $4.75 a thousand, and it usually runs from $4 to $4.62½. In 1890 it was from $6.50 to $7.

"I expect something of a rise in prices, about 50 cents a thousand, by the middle of October, from natural causes. The number of rainy days this Summer and the consequent late start of work in various yards have materially reduced the supply, and will eventually hoist prices. There will be 200,000,000 less bricks shipped to New York this year than last. Many shops are lying idle. The wages of workmen have not been reduced on account of prevailing prices, but they have suffered from loss of time and lack of employment. Prudent brickmakers stop work for the season by Oct. 15 or shortly after. If the agreement is to be made, it must be made before long."

W. K. Hammond, ex-President of the Building Material Exchange, said it was "an even guess" as to whether the compact was made or not. "Ten big manufacturers," he added, "supply one-third of the New York brick market. I have heard three of them express willingness to enter into it. We don't want to 'starve' the market, but merely aim to keep our goods back a bit, and send them on only as they are wanted, so as not to overcrowd it.

"Demand and supply are very nicely adjusted in the brick market now, but certain unfortunate trade conditions which I will not specify have prevented the natural outcome. Had the prevailing conditions not obtained the price of bricks would have been 50 cents a thousand better for the seller than it has during the season. As it is, the product has sold this year for 50 cents a thousand less than it has done any year since 1878. The trade is imbued with the idea that some reform is needed."

DR. J. H. O'CONNOR INJURED.

Run Down by a Horse While Riding a Bicycle, and His Leg Pierced by a Shaft.

Dr. John H. O'Connor, forty years old, of 150 West Sixteenth Street, and a friend, J. W. Dunne, were wheeling up Eighth Avenue toward Ninety-ninth Street, yesterday morning, where Dr. O'Connor was to attend a patient.

They had reached Thirty-third Street, when suddenly they heard the clatter and beat of hoofs coming behind them, which only too plainly betokened a runaway. The startled men looked around and saw a horse attached to a light butcher's cart almost upon them. Both men realized that it meant possible death to turn out and make for the walk, so they threw themselves over their handlebars and began a scorch for life. They expected to be able to distance the horse, but the infuriated animal gained on them steadily.

At Thirty-fifth street Dr. O'Connor decided that there was but one chance. The hoofs sounded in his ear, and he knew that his horse was right behind. He saw another wagon near by, and he thought that he would be able to vault from his wheel into the wagon, and thus escape without any further damage than the wreck of the wheel.

He contracted his muscles for the vault, and threw himself upward.

Just as he left the saddle of his wheel he was struck by the right shaft of the butcher's cart. At the same moment the horse wrenched itself free from the wagon and sped up the avenue. The shaft pierced the calf of the physician's left leg and held him suspended high in the air.

Dunne, who had managed to escape from the path of the mad horse, sprang from his wheel and ran to his friend's assistance. He clambered into the wagon alongside and took hold of the physician.

"Go easy, old man," said the injured man, as coolly as if he was directing an operation on some other person.

Then he directed Dunne to remove the shaft, and when he was placed in the wagon directed the making of a ligature, which effectually stanched the flow of blood. Then he told his friend how to make a proper bandage, which he then dressed. Hospital ambulance arrived there was nothing for the surgeon to do but to order Dr. O'Connor's removal to Bellevue Hospital. It is stated there that he will recover.

WAS CAUGHT IN ROCHESTER.

Charles L. Euvrard, Who Left His Wife, Returned to Brooklyn.

Charles L. Euvrard of 172 Ross Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared from his home on Aug. 14, and who his wife thought had been foully dealt with, was found Thursday in Rochester and was arrested by Acting Detective Fleming on the charge of abandoning his wife. He was brought to Brooklyn, and when arraigned before Police Justice Bristow in the Adams Street Court yesterday he pleaded not guilty, and in default or $500 bail was committed to jail. His wife, who was the complainant, was much affected, and made efforts to secure bail for him. Later a man who said he was a brother of Charles L. Euvrard furnished bail and Euvrard was released.

When he disappeared it seems that he went to Rochester direct. Mrs. Euvrard waited until the following Wednesday for her husband, and then notified the police. She said that when he left home he wore valuable diamonds and had $1,500 in cash, and she feared he had been assaulted and robbed.

On Monday last Chief Hayden of the Rochester Police Department, who had read a description of Euvrard, noticed a man answering it standing in the doorway of a restaurant. Chief Hayden learned that Euvrard had purchased the restaurant, but was not going under his own name. To complete the identification, he telegraphed for the man's wife, who made the trip to Rochester and, recognizing her husband, swore to a warrant for his arrest. Euvrard, when taken into custody, wore a large diamond in his shirt front and had $300 in money in his pockets. A slungshot was also found on him.

At Newark, where Euvrard lived for the past nine years before changing his residence to Brooklyn, he kept a saloon on Bank Street, called The Studio, and was Vice President of the Joel Parker Association, an influential Democratic organization. He moved to Brooklyn three weeks ago. He has been married for eighteen years and is forty-three years old. It is expected the case will be settled without a trial.

JOHANNA SCHOMBERG'S DEATH.

Took Poison Because the Man She Loved Was Married.

Johanna Schomberg, twenty years of age, the daughter of Julius Schomberg, a janitor, of 1,698 East End Avenue, secured a room at the Murray Hill Hotel Wednesday night. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a night watchman, attracted by her cries, had the door forced, and found her very ill.

Dr. Sewall the hotel physician, said she was suffering from poison. An ambulance was summoned, but she died before it arrived.

Miss Schomberg, it is said, was in love with Herman Brockmeyer, a barber, and killed herself when she learned he was married.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:10 A. M.—220 West Fiftieth Street; M. Hegney; damage, $10.

10 A. M.—175 Attorney Street; Jacob Goldman; damage, $25.

12:10 P. M.—180 Water Street; occupants unknown; damage, $5.

12:35 P. M.—77 Lewis Street; Annie Levine; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—68 Willett Street; Frank Horowitz; no damage.

8:35 P. M.—100 West Houston Street; Louis Caire; no damage.

TO RUN TRAINS TO ALASKA

Company Organized to Furnish Novel Means of Transportation by Cars Without a Railway.

OVER GLACIERS AND GULCHES

The Cars to Climb Mountains and Speed Over Rugged Country—Elevated Cable Road Over Chasms—A Miner's Stories of the Klondike Region.

A company recently formed in this city, styled the Klondike Transportation Express and Commercial Company, proposes the removal of all obstacles in getting to and from the Alaskan gold fields by the operation of a system of transportation the cars of which will be propelled by a steam engine mounted upon specially constructed running gear. It is proposed to transport several cars mounted on runners upon each trip, for the accommodation of both passengers and freight. During the season when the Yukon is frozen over, the trains will be run upon the ice of that stream, and the service will be extended to the lakes forming the head of the Yukon River. The company will also run elevated cable railroads over the passes from Dyea or other points, connecting with the ice trains or water transportations at the head of the lakes. The same railroad system will be used on the portages between the lakes, making a continuous line from the mouth of the Yukon to its head and over the passes to the sea again at Dyea or other points.

Their system of elevated railway is comparatively cheap, avoiding snowdrifts, high water, and other natural obstructions that prevent building the ordinary surface railroad. The trains are run over the passes, chasms, and deep gulches on a patent single-cable system, and when it comes to climbing mountains, a rack is applied underneath the cable way, and by means of pressure on a gear wheel, it is forced into the rack underneath, which is connected with the drive wheels, and which will ascend a grade of 45 degrees without any slipping of the drive wheels. After the heavy grade is passed and the pinion wheel is thrown out of the rack, the train proceeds as upon any level track. It is impossible for the engine or cars to get off of the track. The engine is run either by electricity or steam power. The track can be laid through any kind of mountain gorges where the ascending grade is not more than 45 degrees, and a greater grade may be easily overcome by gearing for that purpose.

This company has been organizing for three months. Its charter was obtained in West Virginia, for the reason that the laws of that State are extremely liberal, and because it was desired by the promoters that the matter be kept quiet until exclusive rights and patents on the machines to be used were procured.

Apparatus similar to the kind this company intends to employ has been in use for several years in the lumber woods of Michigan. The Diamond Match Company is operating several of the engines there at the present time, and it is asserted that no difficulty is experienced in hauling 1,000 tons of logs weighing 200 tons over very rough country. The company in question has secured the exclusive right to use these machines in Alaska, and it also controls the patents covering improvements to the engines which are designed to make it possible for them to attain considerable speed. An iron-working company is now engaged in their manufacture.

It is expected that the new line of transportation will be in full operation by the 1st of December. Woodville Flemming, attorney, with offices at 100 Broadway, is President of the company. Joseph Sellen, Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with offices at 35 Wall Street, is its Treasurer, and E. B. Hartley, publisher of the monthly publication called The Decorator and Furnisher, at 70 Fifth Avenue, is its Secretary. The charter of the company calls for a capitalization of $1,000, but this is to be increased, it is said, to a figure approximating $1,000,000. The present rate obtained by the Yukon steamers for transferring freight during the three months of navigation is $150 a ton, and each steamer carries a load of 1,000 tons. It is expected that a train of the new overland cars will haul fully that amount, and such trains can continue their trips all the year.

MINER'S STORY OF KLONDIKE.

Says the Proper Time to Dig for Gold Is the Winter.

Charles M. Anderson registered at the Stevens House, in Lower Broadway, yesterday from Yukon, Alaska.

Mr. Anderson is a Norwegian, but he has been a miner in Northern Colorado and Montana since 1879, excepting the last three years, during which he and his partner, whose name is Hedberg, have worked a claim on Mueller Creek, in the mountains, sixty miles from Forty-Mile Post, and 100 miles from the Klondike. He stopped at the Klondike on his way here, and his partner is now there locating a claim, if he has not already attended to that detail. Mr. Anderson left him in June.

"It is not our intention to abandon our present claim," said Mr. Anderson. "It is too valuable for that. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold has been taken out of Mueller Creek diggings. We employ four men, and have been successful, but I am not rich. I do not call a few thousand dollars rich. There are lots of men up there, though, who are not rich, and lots of them who never will be. I have been up there continuously for three years, and I have come back simply for rest. I shall return before long. I don't know when."

Mr. Anderson described his camp and the method of mining. He has a comfortable log hut, he says, and as there is plenty of wood for fuel there is no difficulty in keeping warm. The temperature falls to from 40 to 70 degrees below zero in the Winter, which lasts nine months of the year, but he says he does not suffer from cold. He wears a blanket shirt and ordinary clothes. A fur cap that covers the face pretty well and warm footgear are the most essential articles. Bacon, beans, and flour are the principal provisions.

"They have fish down at the post," said he, "but prospectors don't have time to fish."

The idea that the time to get gold is in the Summer seemed to amuse Mr. Anderson. "We do our mining in the Winter. We thaw the ice and do our digging when there is no water to run in and fill the holes. We dig a hole perhaps twenty feet deep, the stratum of pay dirt being several feet beneath the surface, and perhaps several feet deep. One man at the bottom of the hole, at work with pick and shovel, fills a pail with pay dirt, and it is hoisted up by a man at the top. The pay dirt is piled up and left till Spring, when sluice boxes are put up and the pay dirt is sluiced for the gold."

Mr. Anderson said that he would go to the Klondike on his return, but the old claim would be worked by his men.

"We had only four men working for us, because heretofore we couldn't get any more men." He seemed to think that he would have less difficulty in the future in this respect.

IMPROVIDENT MINERS IN ALASKA.

Tramp Steamers Said to Have Taken Many to St. Michael's.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Several complaints have reached the Treasury Department recently that large numbers of men bound for the Klondike, but without provisions or money, are now being landed at St. Michael's, Alaska.

None of the regular lines of steamers, it is said, will book persons for the Klondike who are not provided with a sufficient amount of provisions and money to maintain themselves for a reasonable time without danger of suffering. Some of the tramp lines of steamers, however, are said to ship any one who can pay for his passage, without regard for the future.

The result is said to be that many persons are accumulating in the vicinity of St. Michael's who already are becoming dependent upon the charity of others for their food. This unexpected situation, it is feared, will lead to trouble before the Winter is over, and the Treasury Department has been asked to interfere to prevent vessels from taking to Alaska persons not properly provided with subsistence. No way of exercising any Federal authority in the premises has yet been discovered, and it is altogether unlikely that, in the absence of action on the part of the States whence the vessels sail, any restraint whatever can be exercised.

A MAXIM FOR THE PORTLAND.

For Use on the Steamer Against Possible Pirates or Mutineers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A rapid-fire Maxim gun for the protection of the gold of returning Klondikers was received here to-day. It is on its way to Seattle, where it will be placed in position on the steamer Portland. Fifty rounds of ammunition accompanied the gun. It will be stationed in a position on the vessel where it can be used on a possible pirating vessel, or to sweep the decks of the Portland in case of mutiny.

"We do not expect either of these uses for the gun," said W. W. Weare of the North American Transportation Company, "but it is just as well to be prepared, and men who have washed the yellow stuff out of the ice and snow in Alaska will feel safer in having a gun aboard."

For Geodetic Surveys in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey has authorized Augustus F. Rodgers, in charge of the bureau's San Francisco office, to proceed with an assistant to the head of the Lynn Canal, Alaska, and make a thorough survey of that part of the Klondike route. Particular attention will be given to the topography and hydrography of the Skaguay and Dyea localities. Mr. Rodgers will leave San Francisco at once.

Mining Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—The United States, British Columbia and Klondike Mining Company filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The company is capitalized at $2,500,000. E. Arden Noblett of New York City, H. Elbert Barrett and Edwin L. Loomis of Syracuse, Henry C. Percy, and William J. Wasmuth of Brooklyn are the incorporators. The new company will begin business at once.

Mails Between Dyea and Klondike.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 27.—The Postmaster General has telegraphed the Washington authorities that he has completed the arrangements for carrying the mails between Dyea and the Klondike. The first mail steamer leaves Seattle on Sept. 11 and takes on the British malls at Victoria, B. C., the same day. The mounted police will convey the malls from Dyea to Dawson City, and after September the service will be monthly.

White Pass Trail Very Bad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—R. H. Kay, special correspondent of The Bulletin, writes from Skaguay, Alaska, to the effect that after making the trip over the famous White Pass to Lake Bennett for the purpose of testing its reported impracticability, he and his party of four returned to Skaguay, and will now take the Chilkoot Pass route to the Klondike, owing to the wretched condition in which they found the former trail.

A MURDERER ON THE PORTLAND

William Smith, Alias "Novak," Chased to Dawson City by Detectives—Crime in an Iowa Town.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 27.—The steamer Portland has on board a murderer, who was chased by detectives half way around the world. He is in irons and under constant watch of two Pinkerton detectives. The prisoner, William Smith, was pursued over the continent to Juneau, to Dyea, and across the Chilkoot Pass, over the lakes, and down the rivers to the gold fields of Klondike, where he was taken into custody.

Smith was a storekeeper in a small town near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, until several months ago. One night the store was burned and in the ruins was found the charred body of a man. Smith's relatives claimed that he was burned to death in the fire. His life was insured for $35,000, and a demand was made for the money. An investigation led to the belief that the body was not that of Smith, but of a watchman. The theory was at once advanced that Smith had committed murder and burned his store in the hope that the body would be roasted beyond recognition and his relatives obtain the insurance money after he had disappeared. Pinkerton men were put on the trail, and after one of the longest chases on record arrested Smith at Dawson City on July 12. He was taken to St. Michael's to await the sailing of the Portland.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 27.—Smith, the man on the steamer Portland, is apparently Frank Novak, a storekeeper at Walford. The man alleged to have been murdered by him and the body burned, was Edward Murray. Novak's relatives asserted that the body was Novak's. The insurance companies have fought the collection of the policies and placed a detective on the trail with the above result. Parties on the inside here have known of the Alaskan search and had expected the capture to be made at Circle City.

RUIN IN THE PHILLIPINES.

Eruption of Magen Volcano Results in Destruction of Villages and Great Loss of Life.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 27.—Five more towns have been wiped out and not less than 400 people have been killed since last reports were received of the eruption of Mayon volcano, in Luzon Island, one of the Philippine group. Widespread devastation and ruin have resulted in towns and villages situated around the base of Mayon for fifty miles. The latest towns destroyed are Santo Nino, San Roque, Misercordia, San Antonio, and San Isador. The last two named towns are suburbs of Libog.

A terrible sight greets the eyes of visitors at Libog. One hundred and fifteen of its inhabitants are buried in ruins surrounding hemp plantations and fields, and cattle have been destroyed. Two hundred persons perished when Santa Nino, San Roque, and Misercordia were destroyed, and another 200 met death under ashes and lava in the other towns named.

At Bacacay many houses have been buried under avalanches of ashes and sand. In the town of Tobaco a large fissure opened in the earth, undermining several dozen buildings. The remaining inhabitants were obliged to hermetically seal doors and windows to keep out ashes. Escape from this town was impossible, as all roads were destroyed.

A correspondent, writing from Guino Batan, seventy miles from Mayon, says that subterranean rumblings are heard throughout the islands, while lava furiously boils over the crater and runs down the mountain side in rivers of fire. At the same time hot sand and ashes are thrown over the surrounding country, completely obscuring the sun. People of Libog were killed by red-hot stones and sand which were seen to fall in showers over the town. Libog has been so completely buried that not even roofs of houses are visible. On the east side of the mountain for fifty miles all plantations have been destroyed. On other sides there are narrow streaks where some vegetation yet remains.

MONETARY REFORM.

Chairman H. H. Hanna Considers the Outlook Favorable.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The Chairman of the Monetary Executive Committee, Hugh H. Hanna, returned to the city this evening after an absence of three weeks, during which he has traveled pretty much all over the country. In his travels Mr. Hanna found encouragement from all sides for the work of the currency reform. "We are assured," said he, "of hearty support from men of all classes and lines of business as well as from members of Congress and the Administration."

STAGE CARPENTER'S FALL.

While thirty chorus girls of "The Girl from Paris" company were rehearsing on the stage of the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon Edward Short, a stage mechanic, was working in the flies. The women were not aware of his presence until the sound of a breaking board was heard, and Short fell headlong in the centre of the group and lay on the stage unconscious.

The women screamed and rushed from the stage, and one of them fainted. Short was taken to the New York Hospital. Both of his legs were broken, and he is injured internally.

Short was attached to Hoyt's Theatre and was helping a friend of his at the Herald Square. He is thirty-one years old and lives at 728 Amsterdam Avenue. He was only recently married.

Healthful and Durable Underwear.

The yarn used in the manufacture of these undergarments is made of the best and strongest flax, and the fabric will neither ravel, fray, nor felt.

Registered Trade Mark.

The Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear is the one eminently suitable, sensible, healthful, comfortable form of underwear.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material, or call and examine the goods at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St., N. Y.

AT THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Alfred Lyth Elected Senior Vice Commander—Other Officers—Convention Adjourns Until 1898.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The second day's session of the Grand Army Encampment was opened at 9:15 o'clock this morning. Gen. Clarkson presided. The session, like that of yesterday, was strictly private. The election of officers, from Senior Vice Commander down, was taken up under the order of business.

Alfred Lyth of Bidwell-Wilkes Post of Buffalo was unanimously elected Senior Vice Commander.

Major A. J. Smith of his post presented his name to the convention. The nomination was seconded by Col. Shaw, Commander of the Department of New York. The Adjutant General was instructed to cast the vote of the encampment for Mr. Lyth.

When the nominations for Junior Vice Commander in Chief had been declared closed, Congressman Pickler of South Dakota, who was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions at the last Congress, rose and endeavored to nominate a man from his State.

Gen. Clarkson ruled that he was out of order, but Mr. Pickler persisted. On a vote the ruling of the Commander in Chief was sustained. Mr. Pickler yielded with great reluctance.

Dr. David Mackay, a practicing physician, of Dallas, Texas, a veteran of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, was unanimously elected Surgeon General of the Grand Army.

The first ballot for Junior Vice Commander did not result in a choice, but later the Adjutant General was instructed to cast the vote of the encampment for Francis B. Allen of Hartford, candidate of the Naval Veterans' Association.

Commander Shaw of the Department of New York offered a resolution providing that the last Sunday in May be observed as Memorial Day, and spoke at length in support of it. Subsequently the resolution was defeated.

The Rev. Frank C. Bruner, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Chicago, was unanimously elected Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army.

The officers were installed, and the encampment adjourned at 3:45 P. M., to meet at Cincinnati next year.

New Council of Administration.

Following is the new Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Alabama, W. Ackerston; Arizona, D. M. Moore; Arkansas, G. W. Clark; California and Nevada, Major Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army; Colorado and Wyoming, B. L. Carr; Connecticut, John H. Thayer; Delaware, Edward Craig; Florida, T. J. Wilmarth; Georgia, James O. Ladd; Idaho, Judson Shoppard; Illinois, Fred W. Scott; Indiana, W. H. Armstrong; Indian Territory, Robert W. Hill; Iowa, Luman L. Cadwell; Kansas, Homer W. Pond; New Hampshire, A. H. Hall; New Jersey, J. J. Kents; Kentucky, James H. Brownings; Louisiana and Mississippi, Paul Bruce; Maine, Herbert R. Sergeant; Maryland, U. A. Brian; Massachusetts, Wilmore R. Blackmar; Michigan, William Jibb; Missouri, R. M. Sterritt; Minnesota, D. J. Searle; Montana, John Halahan; Nebraska, L. J. Horton; North Dakota, P. Latourelle; New York, James E. Owens; New Mexico, H. Crampton; Ohio, E. R. Montfort; Oklahoma, W. H. Baker; Oregon, T. C. Smith; Pennsylvania, W. H. Burham; Potomac, N. B. Prentice; Rhode Island, Nelson W. Viall; South Dakota, J. A. Pickler; Tennessee, Charles W. Biese; Texas, J. W. Ayres; Utah, E. W. Tatlock; Vermont, S. H. Ward; Virginia and North Carolina, James L. Fuller; Washington and Alaska, H. E. Farnsworth; West Virginia, W. C. Leonard; Wisconsin, O. W. Carlson.

Night finds the Grand Army in retreat from Buffalo. Its comrades are leaving town as fast as the railroads can carry them. Band after band, followed by weary men trudging to the railroad stations, passed down the streets at intervals during the evening. "Home, Sweet Home," was the usual selection, and the crowds which still fill the streets shouted good-bye after the departing comrades.

The function of the long programme of events was a reception of officers and Chairmen of the Women's Citizens' Committee at women's headquarters at 8 o'clock.

The Commander in Chief's headquarters was closed at 9 o'clock, and by 9:30 o'clock the Adjutant General's office was dark. The bugler of the encampment might well have sounded "lights out."

GOV. BLACK TALKS TO FARMERS.

He Takes Luncheon at the State Fair in Syracuse and Departs for Troy.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 27.—Gov. Black, accompanied by Adjutant General Tillinghast and the full military staff, Col. Charles Francis and Sheriff Collins of Troy, left Buffalo in a special Wagner car at 8 o'clock this morning and arrived at the State Fair grounds at 11:40. Gov. Black was escorted to a platform and, after being introduced to an enthusiastic crowd, said among other things:

"To you farmers this change that is coming with unmistakable advance will be welcome and deserved. Your lot has been surrounded with many difficulties, and I am glad that the time is coming when your suspense, already much too long, is drawing to a close. I am glad to meet you here and to join with you in your mutual congratulations. I had no expectation of addressing you, but I should have long regretted it if I could not have overcome the obstacles which seemed likely to prevent this visit, for, with you and all other farmers, I feel a close alliance and a deep and lasting interest."

The Governor and his party had luncheon at the grounds and left there for Troy at 4 o'clock.

THE G. A. R. MEN IN TORONTO.

They Tried to Get a British Flag, and Finally Secured One.

TORONTO, Aug. 27.—The story of the halting of the Grand Army posts here yesterday appears to have been exaggerated. These are the facts:

The members of Post No. 13 of St. Louis arrived here yesterday afternoon. They attempted to get a British flag on the steamer, and failing, tried to borrow one from the customs officer at the dock. He suggested that the visitors could get a flag at one of the stores further up the street, and a policeman escorted the post to Queen Street, where it halted until its leaders could purchase a flag. Then with the British and American flags flying the Grand Army men marched to the Parliament Building, where they were warmly welcomed and returned to the boat very much pleased with their visit.

A Pin Caused Her Death.

Rose Lynch, a widow, fifty-six years old, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from a perforated ulcer of the stomach and an abscess of the liver. She swallowed a pin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, 97 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernathy, notions and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.
Alamo Dry Goods Company, San Antonio, Texas; N. Sulzbacher, clothing and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.
Brunson, Luner & Co., Darlington, S. C.; E. E. Luner, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Bigart & Co., Shreveport, La.; C. J. Bigart, dry goods, cloaks, and carpets; Hotel Grenoble.
Brown, W. S., Birmingham, Ala.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Bornhé & Kirkiot, Quincy, Fla.; J. E. Bornhe, woolens; St. George Hotel.
Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Ballerstein, millinery; Hotel Netherland.
Boetjer, H., & Co., Winchester, Va.; H. Boetjer, notions and dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Ceager Brothers, Orange, Texas, and Lake Charles, La.; H. Ceager, dry goods, &c.
Clarke & Co., Peoria Ill.; S. M. Clarke, domestics, silks, velvets, and dress goods; Hotel Metropole.
Carroll, C. T., Monticello, Fla.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Calmer & Stoos, Joliet, Ill.; M. Calmer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, Isaac, Fayette, Mo.; dry goods, &c.; 456 Broadway.
Day, Everett K., Pennford Falls, Me.; dry and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dengle, John R., Westfield, Penn.; crockery and groceries; Morton House.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. J. Gunther, toys and games; 56 Worth Street.
Daly, James, & Co., Augusta, Ga.; dry goods; James Daly.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hogan, domestics and flannels; Grand Hotel.
Esler & Zold, Peoria, Ill.; H. Zold, general merchandise.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Lyons, willow ware; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, The, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Charles H. Robinson, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. C. Allen, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; F. A. Weil, dry goods and notions; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.
Goldthait & Sons, Marion, Ind.; W. E. Goldthait, general merchandise; Westminster Hotel.
Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Gutman, notions and linings; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Germanic, The, Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Fanning, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goodsell, Calhourn & Co., Fort Scott, Kan; W. J. Calhourn, notions; Hotel Metropole.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Grossinger, F., Galveston, Texas; clothing; 1,737 Madison Avenue.
Hickle & Kasinger, Athens, Ohio; G. M. Hickle, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hovey, C. J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Brown, upholstery goods; 29 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hartman & Fovey Company, Brookfield, Mo.; S. P. Hartman, general merchandise; The Gerard.
Hare, D. W., & Co., Monmouth, Ill.; D. W. Hare, dry goods and carpets; Colonnade Hotel.
Holcomb, F. B., Westfield, Penn.; drugs and groceries; Morton House.
Hoopes & Barnes, Sumner, Ill.; J. F. Hoopes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hill, R. S., Anderson, S. C.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Hill & Wooten, Washington, Ga.; William Hill, dry goods; New York Hotel.
Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; M. J. Hirsch, clothing; New York Hotel.
Howe, J. D., Wadesborough, N. C.; grocer.
Irion & Leigh, Columbia, Miss.; dry goods and shoes; R. E. Leigh; 136 West Thirteenth Street.
Jelenko Brothers & Loeb, Charleston, West Va.; J. Jelenko, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jacobs, B. M., & Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; S. Jacobs, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Jones, M. D., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mellville D. Jones, ornamental iron goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jennings, Z. D., & Sons, Water Valley, Miss.; A. E. Jennings, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. E. Pilling, silverware; 8 Greene Street.
Jacobson, M., Russellville, Ark.; general merchandise; M. Jacobson.
Kifer, L. B., Chanute, Kan., dry goods and clothing; Hotel Metropole.
Klein, D., El Paso, Texas; dry goods; New York Hotel.
Krolik & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, notions, fancy goods, and laces; Hotel Albert.
Kissam & Donahue, Rutland, Vt.; T. W. Donahue, dry goods; Broad

SELLING FLURRY IN WHEAT

Thought to be Due to Glut in Market and Selling Orders from Europe.

CROP IN WEST IS SAFE

Argentina's Prospects Improved—Transactions in Corn Larger than in Years—Big Export Demand Is Expected on Account of Short Potato Yield.

There was a selling flurry in the wheat market yesterday, and notable declines resulted while the supply and demand situation was not changed a whit. Indeed, the question appears to be how much Europe and other markets need, and what the United States can spare out of the surplus over domestic needs.

The trading on the Produce Exchange yesterday was in narrow range, but characterized by intense excitement, because of the drop in quotations over night. These were 2⅞ cents in the September option and 4⅛ cents for the December future. The range was: September, 2¼ cents, and December 2⅝ cents. At the low quotations of the day September was 9⅝ cents below the highest record—$1.06⅜—made on Aug. 23—and December, 10⅜ cents below its top price of the season—$1.01½—made on the same day. The net losses of the day were: September, 3⅝ cents, December, 4⅛ cents. In the fluctuations of the day dollar wheat was not reached. The September future was, however, at one time one-eighth of 1 cent below it, while December was at its best 3½ cents under the dollar line.

Explanations of the weakness of the wheat market were many, but those accepted as logical were overbuying, a glut for the moment where eventually our wheat will have to go, small improvement on the export demand, and a disposition on the part of European buyers to take risks in the hope of a decline to less stiff rates. This view was no doubt encouraged by the complete refutation of the stories set afloat in regard to disaster to crops in the Northwest.

European cables yesterday were of a character to lower values here. Orders to sell came from both London and Paris, and the market, according to private advices, had been upheld this week by the belief that the French import duty would be taken off. With reported declines was news of inactivity and dullness in wheat at the four great marts. Close attention was given yesterday to the Argentine situation, the more so because it became known that the crop news and large orders for harvesting machinery and supplies, which came from Buenos Ayres to W. B. Crassman & Brother were not in correspondence, but in a cable message. As to export business, at least 300,000 bushels of wheat were engaged with 125,000 bushels of corn and 10 loads of oats.

The course of the wheat futures was: September—Closed on Thursday at $1.01⅝; opened 98c., high 99⅝c., low 97⅜c., closed 98½c. December—Closed on Thursday at 98c., opened 95c., high 96½c., low 93¾c., closed 94⅜c.

All corn crop news was of excellent weather and prospects. The New York and Chicago houses of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. said yesterday of this cereal: "Business in corn is larger than in years, transactions reaching tremendous proportions. The price as compared with wheat is attracting attention. Receipts were 1,400 cars; the estimate for to-morrow, 1,950. Foreign advices report a big shortage in the potato crop as well as in wheat. If this is so, it means a big export demand for corn."

September corn closed at 35⅜c., a net loss of ⅞ of a cent and December at 37⅜c., a net loss of ⅝ of a cent.

September oats closed at 23⅛c., a net loss of ½ of a cent.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Bear Combination Brings About a Sharp Decline.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Wheat furnished another sensation to-day. This time it was the bulls who suffered, September closing 5⅞ cents lower and December at a decline of 3⅝ cents after a session remarkable for small trading and extremely violent fluctuations. Weak foreign markets and reports of re-selling by foreigners were ostensibly the reasons for the decline, but there were plenty of rumors of a "bear" combination formed to break the market. Corn was also very turbulent and closed at about a cent decline. Oats were weak, and declined ½ cent.

All the enthusiasm had apparently leaked out of holders of wheat at the opening. Liverpool furnished a very disagreeable surprise to them, starting 2½@⅝d. lower. This was entirely unlooked for after yesterday's two-cent advance here, and it fairly took the bulls' breath away. There was practically no demand for December wheat at the opening. The consequence was that it started at 90⅜ to 90 cents, or ⅝@⅞ cents below yesterday's close, and dropped almost instantly to 89¾ cents. A perfect flood of wheat was poured on the market for a few minutes, during that time there was an almost total lack of buying orders, but they made their appearance at 89⅝ cents, and five minutes after December had rallied to 91 cents. September wheat was hardly heard of for the first few minutes in the excitement accompanying the unloading of December. It was fully as weak at the immediate opening, however, starting all the way from 83½ cents to 92 cents, or a drop of exactly 11½ cents from the top of the earth reached yesterday. The excitement soon subsided almost altogether, and fluctuations were frequent and violent, one or two moderate trades being sufficient to send the price up or down half a cent or more.

That some mysterious bear influence was at work on the market before the opening was the general opinion. It was stated later on what was considered reliable authority that a combination including Charles Counciman and John Cudahy had been formed to break the alleged bull pool, and that the eccentricity of to-day's market was due to the manipulations of the new combine. The market was steadied somewhat by the midday strength of corn, but became radically weak again on reports that foreigners were re-selling at the seaboard. December rose to 91⅛ cents, but declined to 88⅝ cents. It had recovered to 90 cents at the close. September sold as high as 90 cents, but closed at 83 cents.

WHEAT CROP IN NEBRASKA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Corn Belt, a paper issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will publish to-morrow its September crop report, which contains the following:

The actual facts, so far as Nebraska is concerned, warrant the assertion that the heretofore estimated wheat product of 40,000,000 bushels for the State is, if anything, too high. The average of 1,169 reports received shows a yield of 22.21 bushels per acre. A conservative estimate based on the information we have received places the probable acreage at 1,554,428. Our estimates on other yields are: Corn, 300,000,000 bushels; oats, 35,000,000 bushels; rye, 20,000,000 bushels; hay, 5,000,000 tons; potatoes, 11,383,000 bushels.

The Winter wheat yield in Nebraska and Iowa averages 15 bushels per acre, and the Spring wheat 18 bushels; rye 19 bushels, and oats 27 bushels.

An interesting feature is the showing made in reply to the question whether farmers generally are holding or selling their wheat and oats. Each report received applies to the entire body of farmers in the market districts, and the reports covering Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas show that 272 are holding and 252 selling wheat and 278 are holding and 81 selling oats.

HIGH PRICE FOR POOR BEEF.

Western Farmers Selling Their Cereals and Feeding Their Cattle on Grass.

The increase in the price of cereals is beginning to have its effect on the beef market, according to local dealers. The prices for all kinds of beef have advanced during the present week from ¼ to 1 cent a pound. The quality is also said to be far inferior to that of former years.

The inferior quality of the beef is said to be due to the fact that farmers have found a greater profit in their corn this season than they can obtain by feeding it to stock. Cattle coming here from Western points are therefore grass fed, and inferior to cattle raised in this State. New York beef is now commanding the highest prices in the market. Both the wholesale and retail dealers say, however, that this is the usual season for a scarcity of beef, and are of the opinion that the present advance will not continue long.

George Gleason of Gleason Brothers, Washington Market, said yesterday that although the prices would undoubtedly fall off within a month, there is little prospect of prices being as low this Winter as last.

"There have been larger shipments of cattle to Europe this season than ever before," said he, "and the exportations are increasing every year. I think the price of beef will continue to rise gradually, but on the other hand mutton and lamb are becoming correspondingly cheaper. For some reason, however, there is less call for mutton this year than ever before. The demand for beef is greater than usual, and as the average quality is so poor just now, the price of good beef is high, and the supply hardly sufficient for the demand."

The remarkably low price of mutton and lamb this season was commented upon yesterday by the manager for P. A. Farley, at Gansevoort Market.

"The supply of sheep and lambs," said he, "is drawn largely from New Jersey, and the abundant rains during this season have made splendid pasturage. There has never been better meat brought into this market, and, on the other hand, I never knew the prices to rule so low. The wholesale prices at this time last year were, for mutton, from 6 to 7 cents, and for lamb, from 9 to 10 cents a pound. This year first quality lamb is selling slowly at from 7½ to 8½ cents, and mutton at 5½ to 6 cents a pound. The demand for this meat has never been so slack, while the demand for beef and veal is correspondingly great. The price of cattle is higher in the live market than I have ever known it, and the killer is getting very little out of his business. I think it remarkable that the price of beef is not even higher than it is."

BEEF FOR SIBERIA.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Armour Packing Company is filling an order this week for forty cars of dressed beef for shipment to Siberia, to be used by the Russian Government in feeding the men engaged in building the Siberian Railroad. The shipment is, perhaps, the largest single beef order ever filled by the Armour Company. It consists of 3,600 tierces of 350 pounds each, in all about 1,250,000 pounds.

The first shipment was sent last night, when a special train of twenty cars left Kansas City over the Chicago Great Western Railroad. The second train will be sent out to-morrow morning. The cars will be transferred at St. Paul to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the engines of that railroad will pull them across the continent to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. A refrigerator steamer will carry the beef across the ocean to Nagasaki, the destination.

ERA OF BETTER PRICES.

London Times Thinks There Will Be a Pause in the Increase of Wheat.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Times, in an editorial article on the wheat question, expresses the opinion that the era of better prices is coming, the long period of depression caused by the constant addition of the acreage of wheat rendered possible by the extension of railways into new countries, and the enormous increase of the tonnage of steamships having come to an end for the present. The area of accessible virgin soil is much reduced, says the article, and until the railways in Argentina and other wheat countries shall have been extended, a pause in the increase of production may be anticipated.

RICHES FOR THE FARMERS.

An Opinion that They Will Receive from Four to Five Hundred Millions More than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Assistant Secretary Brigham of the Agricultural Department to-day expressed the opinion that the American farmers this year would receive in the aggregate from four to five hundred million dollars in excess of that received last year for their farm products. "This," he said, "means much to the farmers. They will use this money to pay off debts, cancel mortgages, and make improvements on the farms. This seems like a vast sum, but statistics sustain the claim."

Col. Brigham also predicted that the increase in the price of farm products would benefit the laboring element.

"The price of labor," he said, "did not decline with the price of farm products, and for some time the farmer was forced to pay as much for work as ever, while his receipts were cut in two. Inasmuch as wages did not decline, I see no reason why they should be expected to rise to correspond with the advance of farm products, which are now bringing only fair prices. The farmer will purchase more of the products of labor, putting a vast amount of money in circulation, and this will create a demand for labor in all lines, and men who have been without employment or only partially employed will work full time at fair wages."

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BOOMS.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 27.—There has been a decided revival in the business of manufacturing boots and shoes here within the past few weeks. The factory of Marshall C. Dizer & Co. is turning out 200 cases of shoes a day, and the firm, it is said, is looking around for another factory where it can manufacture a finer grade of shoes. At the factories of Edwin Clapp, Strong & Garfield and Michael Sheey also business is booming.

John Carroll & Sons have started up their factory after a shut-down of some weeks, and Evans, Slattery & Bates, who were burned out a few weeks ago, having taken a floor in the Carroll factory, are at work filling the large orders they had on hand at the time of the fire.

SILK FACTORY TO RUN NIGHTS.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 27.—Notices were posted to-day in the factory of L. D. Brown & Co., probably the largest manufacturers of silk fabrics in the State, to the effect that, commencing next Monday, the factory will be run evenings until 8 o'clock, the employes to be allowed time and a quarter for the extra work. Up to within a few weeks ago, the factory had been working on short time for two years.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET STRONG.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The print cloth statement made up to-day shows that an excellent business has been done the past week, and that, although the mills have all been running on full time and have turned out the full production, 230,000 pieces, the stock on hand has again been reduced by the sales, which amount to 277,000 pieces.

These are largely odds, only about one-eighth being regulars, and they are sold for spot and early contract delivery. The market is steady and strong at 2⅝c.

Advance in Price of Iron Pipes.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Secretary Joseph Brown of the Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers' Association announced an advance in prices of about 5 per cent. At a meeting of the organization the action of the Executive Committee was indorsed. This fixes the prices on merchant pipe at base and six tens off carload lots and five tens and 5 per cent. off for less than carload lots. The outlook for a good business this Fall is encouraging.

Price of Lumber Advanced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Chicago Association of Wholesale Lumber Men, at its weekly meeting to-day, decided to advance the price of lumber from 50 cents to $1 per 1,000 feet, and the dealers, it is said, will uphold the new prices. The lumber market is said to be very firm, and another advance of prices is looked for in the near future.

Gifts for Men

It is difficult for a lady to select such gifts.

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, often suggest Match Boxes and find them very acceptable.

They have them in every range of price, and in exclusive designs of their own manufacture.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND

Early Arrival on Mr. Hanna's Yacht Disappoints Those Prepared for a Great Reception.

WON'T TALK ON PROSPERITY

He Will Remain a Guest of the City Until Wednesday—Naval Militia Bound to Give Him a Salute from the Andrew Johnson.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—President McKinley surprised the people of Cleveland by his arrival from Buffalo this morning. He became the guest of the people of this city, and will remain such until next Wednesday.

The reception of the President was not as elaborate as planned, because the Presidential party arrived in Cleveland several hours ahead of schedule time.

The Comanche, which brought the Presidential party from Buffalo, arrived inside of the Cleveland harbor at 2:30 o'clock. She lay at anchor until 7 o'clock, when she steamed into the inner harbor and made fast at the dock of the Pennsylvania Company.

Senator Hanna was somewhat surprised to know that elaborate preparations had been made for the reception of the President, and said he had advised against it yesterday by telegraph, saying there was no certainty of the hour of their arrival. He asked that the Naval Militia and the Tippecanoe Club be informed of the arrival of the Comanche, and invited the newspaper men aboard the yacht. The President's appearance gave indication of perfect health.

The bitterest disappointment prevails over the surreptitious manner in which the President and Senator Hanna entered Cleveland. The Tippecanoe Club and the Naval Militia had planned an elaborate reception, which included a parade about the down-town streets and a speech in the public square. The hour that the Comanche was expected to arrive was 9 A. M., and the programme had been prepared to conform to that time. At 8 o'clock Mayor McKisson placed his overcoat on his arm and sauntered to the boat landing. Meanwhile the Tippecanoe Club and the Great Western Band were marching and countermarching about their headquarters to get into position. The people were gathering in numbers to go to the boat landing. It fell as a distinct shock to all of them to learn that the President had arrived two hours earlier and was already at Windemere.

President McKinley was unusually pleasant in his demeanor. He talked volubly of his trip from Buffalo, of the G. A. R. encampment, which he pronounced to be the greatest in history, and spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the people of Buffalo had handled the encampment.

Reporters asked him for his impression concerning prosperity as gathered from his trip across the country.

"You had better ask business men about that," he replied. "They can give you better information than I can."

A Public Reception To-day.

As a sort of compensation for the disappointment of the people who expected to greet the President on his arrival here this morning, it has been arranged to hold a public reception to-morrow afternoon at 3 at the Hollendon Hotel.

The President and Senator Hanna regret that there should have been any disappointment. The latter said this evening: "I did not know that a single arrangement had been made for a reception or anything of the kind until our party had reached the house this morning."

Senator Hanna said he received several telegrams in Buffalo yesterday asking him what time the President would arrive in Cleveland, and to all of them he had replied that he did not know, for everything depended upon the weather. It was not certain the President would come by boat until he went aboard the yacht. Mr. Hanna said he discouraged a public demonstration for the very reason that it could not be told what time the President would reach Cleveland.

The Cleveland arrangements were made quietly, the intention being to surprise the President, and for that reason the people on the yacht knew nothing about the reception.

Mr. McKinley Talks to Lawyers.

President McKinley was the guest of the American Bar Association at its banquet this evening, though the fact that he was to be there was kept very quiet. The President entered the banquet hall after the speaking began. He was accompanied by Secretary Alger and Senator Hanna. A seat had been reserved for him between the new and retiring Presidents of the association.

After the applause which greeted the President had subsided, the toastmaster announced that the Executive Committee had reported the election to honorary membership in the association of William McKinley of Ohio. The announcement was greeted with cheers. In response, the President said:

"I count it a great distinction to be chosen to be a member of the National bar. I did not suspect that such honor awaited me. I could not deny myself the opportunity which the courtesy of your committee afforded me to pay my respects to your honorable body of gentlemen.

"I come to linger with you in fraternal relation and to exalt the profession to which we belong. For I believe that is a part of the privilege of the association. I thank you for the distinction you have given me, and, not wishing to interrupt the programme, I bid you all good night."

The President remained at the banquet. Toasts were responded to by Judge Woolworth of Omaha, Andrew Squire of this city, Judge U. L. Marvin of the Ohio Circuit Court, John Prentiss Poe of Maryland, and others.

The President's Programme.

The President said that his stay in Cleveland would be a quiet one, with rest as the principal thing to be sought. On Wednesday of next week, probably in the morning, the Presidential party will leave for Fremont, Ohio, where the members will attend the Hayes-Smith wedding in the evening. The following day the President will attend the reunion of his old regiment. On Friday he will attend the State Fair at Columbus. The President's mother will not visit Cleveland during the stay of her son, but the latter will make a short stay at Canton after his trip to Columbus. The President will probably spend Saturday and Sunday with his mother before returning to Washington.

At 7:30 o'clock the carriages arrived at the dock, and the party left the Comanche. The crowd had increased but little in size since the yacht first tied up at the dock. There were not more than 150 people in sight.

Those who came from Buffalo on the Comanche were President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Miss Alger, Frederick Alger, Senator Hanna, Col. M. T. Herrick, Mr. Mark Hanna, and William Chisholm. Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart will not come to Cleveland.

President McKinley decided to spend the afternoon quietly at Mr. Hanna's home. The Naval Militia, however, were determined not to be deprived of its Presidential salute. The Andrew Johnson, accordingly, steamed into the lake off Senator Hanna's residence, and after firing twenty-one guns, returned to the harbor.

Railroad Shops Closed.

DUBOIS, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway shops at this place closed down indefinitely to-night. This is a direct result to the miners' strike. The road's freight business is principally hauling coal, and there being no coal for shipment, there will be no need to build or repair cars. Two hundred shopmen and many railroad men are out of employment on account of the strike, and nearly $2,000 per day is lost to citizens of this community.

Price Advances on Foundry Iron.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At a conference here to-day of Southern and Northern furnace interests, an advance of 25 cents to 50 cents per ton on foundry iron was agreed on. It was said that, "owing to the abnormally low prices that have been prevailing," further conference will be held at an early date, "better to regulate prices and to have the Northern and Southern pig iron interests act in harmony."

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY

Senator Chandler Declares that It Was Enacted by a Trick.

DECEIVED BY MR. ALLISON

The New Hampshire Senator Hopes to be Forgiven by His Constituents, but Says He Will Never Forgive Himself.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—In a letter published to-day, Senator William C. Chandler of New Hampshire explains the introduction of the clause of the new tariff law imposing a 10 per cent. extra duty on all foreign products coming through Canada into the United States. Senator Chandler holds that the legislation was passed by what is known as a trick of legislation; that is, by writing it as new matter into a conference report and securing its adoption by both houses of Congress without being noticed by more than those persons engaged in the scheme. The Senator points out the fact that the Conference Committee went beyond their powers when they inserted this elaborate trick in a clause of the law about only five words of which the Senate and House had disagreed. The trick so much affects New England trade, Senator Chandler says, that each one of her Senators and Representatives may be fairly called upon to state what, if anything, he knew about it, and why he did not expose and try to defeat it.

Continuing, Senator Chandler says: "For myself, I regret to say that I did not notice what the conferrees had done. Senator Cannon had in open Senate asked whether they intended to do anything but settle differences between the two houses—whether they intended to put any new matter into the bill—and Senator Allison had replied emphatically that of course they did not. Yet the provision was inserted, and as no attention was called to it in the report, it was passed without being noticed. Having had experience with conference reports, which should have warned me to read every word of this report, I have no excuse to offer for not doing so. I hope to be forgiven by my constituents, but I shall never forgive myself."

GENERAL APPRAISERS' WORK.

Great Variety of Subjects Included in Fall Docket.

The Board of United States General Appraisers will hold its first hearing on the Fall docket next Monday, when protests relating to the "date of effect" of the new tariff law will come up for consideration. There are thirteen New York cases listed under this head, and they embrace various branches of the importing trade. From ports of entry other than New York nearly ninety protests against the retroactive interpretation of the new law have been forwarded.

The calendar of regular hearings before the General Appraisers will open next Tuesday, and continue until Oct. 6 inclusive. Wednesday, Sept. 1, the hearing will have special reference to agricultural products, fruits, provisions, fish, furs, feathers, leather, and gloves, and on Tuesday, Sept. 7, the board will take up protests relating to oils, paints, chemicals, coal tar preparations, medicinal preparations, and plants. Free list charges will be considered Sept. 14, and protests from importers of silks and wool on the day following.

Disputes regarding the assessment of duties on books, paper, pulp, &c., will be heard Tuesday, Sept. 21. Antiquities and manufactures of stone and marble will come up for consideration one week later, and Wednesday, the 29th, matters relating to drugs, earths, earthenware, India rubber, and manufactures of metal will be taken up. Sept. 30 attention will be paid to protests from importers of sugar, soap, spirits, toilet articles, toys, wood, and manufactures of, musical instruments and trimmings. The final hearing, Oct. 6, will have especial reference to glassware, jewelry pins, and sundries. All hearings will begin at 10:30 A. M.

FOREIGN MINERS STRIKE.

Hungarians and Italians Demand the Same Wages as English-Speaking Workmen.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 27.—The threatened strike at Vanwickle's Coloraine and Beaver Meadow collieries took place this morning. The Hungarians and Italians are masters of the situation, and 2,000 men are idle pending the decision of the foreign element. Last night the foreigners held a meeting, and at a late hour they visited the homes of their countrymen, pulled them out of bed, and delivered the edict. When the officials arrived at No. 2 Colliery this morning they found the mine door closed and a placard bearing the word "Straqk" placed upon it. This was the announcement of the strike.

Two hundred men marched to the canal this morning, where they were joined by 100 more. They then went to the breaker. The bosses and coal and iron police tried to stop them, but they were hustled aside and the breaker was cleared. The carpenters and blacksmiths were driven from the shops. The strikers are without an intelligent leader, and their grievances are but partially understood. The English-speaking miners are not in the movement, but they can do nothing at present.

Four hundred strikers on their way from Beaver Meadow to Milnesville marched through this city shortly before noon. A reporter talked with the leaders, and it was learned that the Hungarians and Italians want to be recognized on the same basis as the English-speaking miners. The English-speaking miners, they claim, get $1.97 per day and the Hungarians $1.50 and $1.65, and the English-speaking laborers receive $1.50 and the Hungarian laborers $1.15.

EASTERN OHIO MINERS STARVING.

Farmers and Relief Committees Cannot Afford Them More Aid.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 27.—The striking miners at many of the coaling centres in Eastern Ohio are confronted by the most serious obstacle to the success of their fight. In the Dillonvale field especially and at near-by points along the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and Wheeling and Lake Erie Railways, the condition of the families of miners is almost beyond comprehension.

All means of relief have failed, and in the absence of credit at the stores many of them are actually starving. For weeks the farmers have been contributing to hundreds of Dillonvale miners, but to-day it was announced that they were positively unable to continue their donations. The miners, of whom are foreigners, who cannot speak a word of English, have been without food for two or three days.

Stories of their sufferings have been related, and they are credited, in which miners' wives are said to be unable to give their babies the nourishment nature demands. At Maynard, Ohio, miners are digging in woods for roots and are searching for other wild products of the fields. One or two relief committees which have been at work have acknowledged that they cannot go on any further.

WOMEN ATTACK MINERS.

First Attempt to Open a Mine Results in Failure.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—The first attempt to start any of the coal mines in this district was made at the Champion Mines of Robbins & Co., near McDonald, Penn., on the Pan Handle Railroad this morning. Two carloads of foreigners from Pittsburg were sent to the Champion Mines about daylight and put to work loading slack into cars.

The miners heard of the arrival of the new men and 500 women marched on the mine. The new men were attacked with stones and clubs and driven from the cars. The women followed them up and the foreigners, without resisting, fled to Noblestown. The women then returned to McDonald and dumped the slack that had been loaded. They were met by 1,000 strikers, and headed by a band marched a short distance from the mine, where they encamped to watch for the return of the non-union miners.

It has been definitely decided to start several mines along the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The preliminaries were all completed to-night, and a decisive movement may be expected soon.

Locomotive Firemen Contribute $1,400

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has contributed $1,400 to the coal miners' fund. This is believed to be a larger sum than any other organization has given.

NICARAGUAN AGENTS COMING.

Diplomatic Questions at Issue Between This Country and the Republics May Now Be Settled.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 27.—Lewis Corea, Secretary of the Legation of the Greater Republic of Central America, and Rudolf Wieser, agent of the Nicaragua Canal Company, have started for Washington. J. D. Rodriguez, the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, will follow them to Washington in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The dispatch from Managua that officials of the Greater Republic of Central America and an agent of the Nicaragua Canal Company have left simultaneously for Washington is regarded here as indicating that definite results may be expected on several pending diplomatic questions. Thus far the interests of the Greater Republic and of the canal company have been somewhat in conflict, and it was due to Minister Rodriguez's protest that the Nicaragua Canal bill was abandoned in the Senate. This in turn raised a question as to the status of Minister Rodrigues, Congress not having recognized the Greater Republic, including Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras. The appointment of Capt. Merry as United States Minister to three of the Central American Governments and the objection to him by the authorities of the Greater Republic has further complicated the situation. The arrival of Minister Rodriguez doubtless will settle the attitude of the Greater Republic toward Capt. Merry as well as the status of Minister Rodriguez at Washington.

BOLIVIANS INVADE PERU.

Col. Pando, with 600 Men, Enters the Province of Sandia.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 27.—Col. Pando of Bolivia, with a force of 600 men, has invaded the Peruvian Province of Sandia.

Church Aid Against Gambling.

Next week the Anti-Gambling League of New Jersey will issue a circular letter addressed to the rector of every church in the State and the President of every religious organization, with a request that it be read at each service from Sept. 5 to 26, inclusive. The letter asks for help in urging the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, which, it is supposed, will forever prohibit the attempted legalizing of any form of gambling in the State, and which, with other amendments, is to be voted upon on Sept. 28.

Mrs. Hertz's Jewels to be Returned.

Collector Bidwell heard further testimony in regard to $10,000 worth of jewels which, it was believed, Mrs. Rose Hertz tried to smuggle from the Normannia. The evidence in support of the contention that Mrs. Hertz went abroad with the jewelry in her possession decided the Collector to order the return of the property.

Senator Morgan Going to Hawaii.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama is here for a few days. He is on his way to Hawaii, and his visit to the islands is purely for private business, and has no political significance.

For Nervous Headache

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. Roberts, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

PERSONAL LIABILITY?

YES,

If the Contract Provides for It.

BUT

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

Provides

"No Personal Liability is incurred by becoming a member of this Association."

ATTORNEY GENERAL HANCOCK,

under date of January 19, 1897, in a letter to the Superintendent of Insurance, says:

"The liability of a member in such an association is determined by the contract between him and the association."

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE PIERCE,

in letter to Frederick A. Burnham, President, says:

"I have just received the opinion of the Attorney General, dated the 19th instant, a copy of which I enclose herein for your information. From this opinion it is clear that no personal liability is incurred by the members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, for the reason that the form of policy contract now used by said association not only does not provide for a personal liability or undertaking to pay assessments, but expressly exempts its members from such liability."

In this, AS IN EVERY OTHER regard, the Policy Holders are ABSOLUTELY PROTECTED by the contracts of the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

305-307-309 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY.

N. B. The above statement of facts is deemed desirable because of the appearance in several journals of an article liable to create a false impression upon the subject of personal liability, so called.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:37	Moon sets...	...

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:31	Gov. Isl'd...7:52	H. Gate...	9:41
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:44	Gov. Isl'd...8:04	H. Gate...	9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Cape Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havel	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Touranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 28.

Asturia, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 23.
Galileo, London, Aug. 8.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 21.
Marsala, Havre, Aug. 12.
Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 13.
Wilhelmina, Antwerp, Aug. 12.

SUNDAY, AUG. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Aug. 22.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Menemsha, Galveston, Aug. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 26.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

Bellaura, St. Lucia, Aug. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 25.
Massachusetts, London, Aug. 19.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Aug. 27.
Vigilancia, Havana, Aug. 26.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Allianca, Colon, Aug. 24.
Cambrian, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 21.
San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 25.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 20.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 21.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
Yucatan, Havana, Aug. 28.
Saale, Bremen, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

Elbrus, Swansea, Aug. 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Kitty, Port Simon, Aug. 26.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 21.
Oevenum, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 21.

Arrived.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello Aug. 19, Curacoa 20, and La Guayra 21, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:55 A. M.

SS Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Columbia, Hamburg Aug. 19, Southampton and Cherbourg 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Aug. 14 and Southampton 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Tocque, Ceara, &c., Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 21 and Queenstown 22, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:29 P. M.

SS Susquehanna of Bath, Sewell, Honolulu 89 days, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Ship Charmer, Holmes, San Francisco May 12, with mdse. and passenger to John Rosenfeld's Sons.

SS Deccan, (Br.,) Barrett, Rio Janeiro July 14, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Canute, (Nor.,) Saxegaarde, Ship Island July 27 via Delaware Breakwater Aug. 26, with timber to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Hamburg Aug. 11, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at he Bar at 11 P. M.

Bark Luton, (Br.,) Archer, Caleta Buena May 15, with nitrate of soda to Browne, Beeche & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 27, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, blowing a moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ethelreda, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Dover.
SS Themis, (Nor.,) for Arecoibo, Mayaguez, &c.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Kitts, Antigua, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
Bark Frieda, (Ger.,) for Port Blaye.
Bark Grundlevan, (Nor.,) for Cork.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

RODMAN BICYCLES

Trading in Bicycles is rapidly settling into regular business.

Trade logic is at work.

Over-production must find a market.

Sham reputations created by costly advertising as a basis for extortionate prices cannot last.

Surplus Bicycle stock crowds hard for sale. Some of it is good. Much of it is trash. Both sorts come to us for distribution. We let the trash pass on the other side. The honest Bicycles we secure for our own sales.

Only high-grade Wheels are here.

The triumphant chance, unmatched anywhere at any time, caught from trade conditions, appears in the offering of

RODMAN BICYCLES

The supply is intermittent. The end is not far away. Some days a full stock, other days short.

To-day full lines. All sizes for both men and Women.

MEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $26.50

WOMEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $27.50

These prices do not pay first cost of production.

Remember that the Bicycle Business is a regular occupation here, not a passing spasm. We have created reputation. We give guarantees.

Both are safely risked in the Rodman Wheels.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

RIFLE MATCHES AT SEA GIRT.

National Guard Team Selected to Compete in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy Shoots.

After three days' hard competition at Creedmoor, the twelve men who are to constitute the New York State team to represent the National Guard in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches at Sea Girt, N. J., next week, have been selected. Their names and aggregate scores were announced yesterday, as were the three substitutes.

Competition for the coveted positions began on Aug. 24, and continued for three days. The conditions were that the twelve men attaining the highest aggregate scores in ten consecutive shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, respectively, for the whole three days were to be placed in the team, while the three making the next highest scores were to act as substitutes.

The following competed:

Lieut. S. M. Phillips, Twenty-second Regiment; Sergt. W. F. Smith, Seventh; Corp. H. E. Crall, Seventh; Ordnance Sergt. J. McNevin, Thirteenth; Capt. F. A. Wells, Twenty-third; Capt. F. Isherwood, Twenty-second; Sergt. E. W. Goff, Twenty-second; Capt. C. D. Napier, Twenty-third; Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Twelfth; Capt. R. Hoag, Twenty-third; Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Twelfth; Private F. Stuart, Ninth; Lieut. A. G. Todd, Seventh; Major D. B. Wurtz, Twenty-second; Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Seventh; Private C. Egan, Twelfth; Sergt. C. M. Smith, Twelfth; Ordnance Sergt. J. Corrie, Twelfth; Private G. Doyle, Seventy-first; Private W. J. Boyle, Twelfth; Corp. F. C. Puffer, Twenty-second; Private H. E. Evans, Sixty-ninth; Lieut. A. S. Williams, Seventy-first; Sergt. A. Stevens, Seventh; Sergt. J. N. Moncrieff, Forty-seventh; Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Forty-seventh.

Sergts. A. Stevens, J. N. Moncrieff, and J. B. Christoffel withdrew after the first day's shooting. Some good scores were made, but it was noticeable that at the 200-yard range the scores were below the average, due, perhaps, to overconfidence on the part of the crack shots. The highest score made at any distance was 48, at 500 yards, by Sergt. W. S. Lamb of the Twelfth Regiment. There is a tie for the highest aggregate score, Corp. H. E. Crall and Sergt. W. S. Lamb both making 401 out of a possible 450.

The list of those selected for the team and their aggregate score for the three days follows:

Name.	Regiment.	Score.
Corp. H. E. Crall,	7th Regiment	401
Sergt. W. S. Lamb,	12th	401
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins,	12th	399
Capt. C. D. Napier,	23d	399
Sergt. W. F. Smith,	7th	389
Sergt. C. M. Smith,	12th	384
Private J. Egan,	12th	384
Lieut. S. M. Phillips,	22d	384
Private G. Doyle,	71st	384
Lieut. A. G. Todd,	7th	380
Capt. F. A. Wells,	23d	379
Sergt. E. W. Goff,	22d	378

SUBSTITUTES.

Ordnance Sergt. J. Corrie,	12th	378
Capt. R. Hoag,	23d	377
Private Boyle,	12th	371

Shooting at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 27.—Phil Daly, Jr., won the Monmouth Cup at Elkwood Park to-day. The conditions were fifteen birds, $15 entrance fee, fifty yards' boundary, cup and 50 per cent. to winner, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. The contestants were Fred Heey, R. A. Welch, Phil Daly, Jr., Yale Dolan, E. Templeton, and Dr. G. S. Gagnon. Daly killed fifteen straight. The others tied with fourteen kills each. In the shoot-off Dolan and Templeton again tied, and divided second and third money.

TO ARREST A TRENTON MAN.

Peter Croser Charged with Defalcation to the Amount of $90,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—A warrant was issued to-night for the arrest of Peter Crozer, who is charged with defaulting in the sum of $90,000 from the Mercer and the Mechanics' Building and Loan Associations.

Frederick Cignetolli Acquitted.

Frederick Cignetolli of West Hoboken, who was arrested for raising two-dollar silver notes to five-dollar notes, was yesterday discharged from custody by U. S. Commissioner Russ. United States District Attorney J. K. Rice said he had no evidence against Cignetolli except the confession of James Corbett, who passed the bills, and that he considered worthless. Corbett's bail was increased to $15,000, and he was remanded to the Hudson County Jail in default.

This Pauper Had $2,300.04.

When Maria Gallon, a widow, thirty-five years old, was found dead in her room on the top floor of 510 Second Avenue, Thursday night, she was thought to be a pauper, and her body was sent to the Morgue. Yesterday when her clothing was searched there were found bank books, showing deposits in the Bank for Savings, the New York Savings Bank, and the Manhattan Savings Bank, amounting to $2,344.04. In an inner lining of her dress was $25 in cash.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Typhoon II., a Western Crack, Beaten Handily in the Flying Handicap by Casseopia.

PAUL KAUVAR WINS IN THIRD

A Fighting Finish to the Wire with Hamilton II. and Challenger—Cavalero Takes the Sixth Race After an Exciting Struggle.

Western owners of good race horses are more in evidence on the Eastern circuit this season than in many years before, and their determination to carry away a good share of the money offered by the Eastern racing associations this Fall is becoming more evident every day. The Westerners are represented in almost every race on the card, whether it be a stake race or an overnight selling affair. On the whole, this evidence of the interest the Eastern turf world has for the West is both pleasing to those who have the best interests of racing at heart and beneficial to the sport, for it builds up large fields and gives a healthy stimulus to racing.

One Westerner, however, tried yesterday to capture the Flying Handicap of $2,000 at Sheepshead Bay, but made a dismal failure of the attempt. This was Typhoon II., one of the Western cracks, a winner of many important stakes this season and a colt rated by the Western turfmen as the peer of any Eastern three-year-old, and the sole disputant for three-year-old championship honors with Ornament. But Typhoon was not up to a bruising race yesterday, for when Fred Taral called upon him for a drive he ran as if he was short of work, and was beaten by Casseopia. Casseopia was played by the knowing ones to almost a standstill, but the plunge was not warranted by her previous form, for she has been beaten repeatedly in inferior company, and badly beaten at that. However, she is trained in company with the Nervous Friar, so her startling change of form did not excite more than ordinary comment. Henry Harris, formerly the booking partner of Riley Grannan, made his first killing in two years when Casseopia won. He pounded her price down from 6 to 1 to 2 to 1, and won handsomely over her victory.

For the first five furlongs of the three-quarter-mile journey, Typhoon II. was in front, simply galloping, and it looked as if it would only be a question of how far he would win. Casseopia was persevering behind him, however, and when she challenged him at the head of the stretch Taral went to the whip. Then Typhoon faltered, and the mare went past him with ease, winning in a drive by a length.

The third race, at a mile, brought out a fighting finish to the wire such as is not seen every day. Hamilton II. seemed to have the race at his mercy after he had tip-toed his field to the head of the stretch, but at that point Paul Kauvar, who had been trailing, came up with a rush, and made a determined fight for the prize. He wore down Hamilton's lead inch by inch, and when the goal was in sight he was challenged by the well-named Challenger. The rush of the latter was ill-timed, and resulted only in his being beaten by a head by Paul Kauvar, with Hamilton II. beaten a head for place honors.

The finish in the sixth race, which was won by Cavalero, another Western horse, was equally exciting.

John E. Madden, who bought a half interest in the Western colt Plaudit before the running of the Futurity, bought the colt outright yesterday. Summary:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—(The Huguenot, b. S. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 112 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(W. Martin)
2—Amazonian, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Isabey, S. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 117, 5 to 1.....(Perkins)

Laverock, 114, 30 to 1, (Walker;) Bonnres, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims,) Salabar, 117, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) and Gay Keene, 125, 10 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., by Himyar-Violet, 5 years, 115 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Trippi)
2—Dorian, J. J. McCafferty's b. h., 6, 118, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)
3—Trippi, James R. Keene's ch. f., 3, 104, 6 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Break o' Day, 104, 20 to 1, (White,) and Yankee Doodle, 118, 30 to 1, (Coady,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Paul Kauvar, C. W. Stanton's b. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Spirit, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Perkins)
2—Challenger, William Laimbeer's br. c., 3, 96, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Powers)
3—Hamilton II., W. B. Sinks's br. h., 4, 106, 10 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Peep o' Day, 126, 7 to 5, (Sherrer;) Fireside, 91, 30 to 1, (Corbley;) Honor, 106, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Bastion, 106, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Dominator, 106, 10 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Chelsea, 101, 20 to 1, (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Casseopia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., by Friar's Balsam-Starlight, 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 127, 1 to 3 and out.....(Taral)
3—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 117, 1 to 3.....(Thorpe)
4—Marathon, C. C. Patterson's ch. f., 108, 10 to 1.....(Hewett)

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:04 1-5.

1—Our Breezy, Plate & Co.'s ch. f., by Okema-Vergie, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's ch. f., 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hewett)
3—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's br. f., 110, 20 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Domestic, 110, 10 to 1, (Perkins;) Homelike, 110, 5 to 1, (W. Martin;) Maud Ellis, 110, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Leen, 110, 7 to 1, (H. Martin;) Dilly Donovan, 110, 6 to 1, (Williams;) Princess India, 110, 20 to 1, (Sherrer;) Charmeuse, 110, 30 to 1, (Harris;) Fuiano, 110, 6 to 1, (Pickering;) Ennomalis, 110, 6 to 1, (Reiff;) Desi, 110, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Christobel, 110, 6 to 1, (Sims,) Elan, 110, 20 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Mabel D., 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:52 1-5.

1—Cavalero, E. Frazer's ch. c., by Cavalier-Gila, 3 years, 129 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Williams)
2—Hafing, J. E. Seagram's b. h., 5, 122, 8 to 1 and even money.....(W. Martin)
3—Ferrier, H. H. Hunn's ch. h., aged, 139, 4 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Rite, 122, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Deerslayer, 126, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) and Arbuckle, 125, 15 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Gala Day	118 Hindoonet	115
His Majesty	118 First Fruit	115
Longarre	115 Miss Pat	115
Nigger Baby	115 Sir Gawain	115
Julius Caesar	115 Happy J	115
Black Cock	115 Harry Crawford	115
Gen. Maceo	115 Artist Love	112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth.

Ameer	112 James Monroe	103
Skate	108 Classic B	101
Souris	106 Buckwa	98
Joe Miller	103 Manassas	88

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mont d'Or	122 Kenmore Queen	107
Plaudit	115 Sagacity	107
Central Trust	115 Tammany Hall II.	104
Handpress	110 San Venado	104
Danforth	110 Gypcotver	104
Uriel	110 Alice Farley	101
Harvey	110 Mrs. Reeves	101
Woodford filly	107	

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Hastings	125 Sunny Slope	110
Lehman	122 Tom Cromwell	108
Belmar	121 Free Advice	107
Ornament	120 Rondo	98
Havoc	118 Cassette	96
Ben Holladay	115 St. Nicholas II.	85

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rodemond	126 Leadsville	112
Storm King	122 Chum	107
Rondo	116 Inuit	104
Tripping	114 Hurry Up	102
Brandywine	112	

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Short course.

Royal Scarlet	155 Decapod	148
Pushing	152	

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Readville, Mass.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000, (Concluded.)

G. H. F., b. g., by Falcon, dam untraced, (Ronick)	2	1	3	1	1
Eagle Flannagan, b. g., (Hudson)	1	3	1	4	5
Mack, b. h., (Bently)	3	2	5	2	2
Purity Wilkes, b. m., (Dore)	6	7	2	5	3
Chaney Boy, b. g., (Foshner)	4	9	4	10	8
Nicola, br. g., (Knapp)	9	4	6	8	4
Dexter K., br. h., (Kane)	7	6	8	7	9
Big Timber, b. h., (Knowles)	11	5	11	6	6
Kate F., g. m., (Galcomb)	12	12	10	9	7
John R. Baldwin, gr. g., (Proctor)	10	11	7	11	10
Star Boy, b. g., (McDonald)	15	13	9	8	11
Philonides, b. h., (Fuller)	5	8	13	dr.	
Phantom, br. m., (Labounty)	8	10	dr.		
General, b. g., (Bowen)	13	14	dis.		
Newburger, ro. g., (Hund)	14	15	12	dr.	

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¼.

The Massachusetts trotting race, 2:15 class; purse $5,000, (concluded.)

Rima, b. m., by King Wilkes, dam Jaconet, (Foote)	8	2	1	1	1
The Monk, b. g., (Geers)	1	1	8	8	7
Oakland Baron, br. h., (Macey)	2	3	2	2	3
Tuna, b. m., (Wilkes)	3	6	5	4	2
Tommy Britton, br. g., (McFerran)	3	5	3	7	4
Lucy Carr, b. f., (Wilson)	4	5	4	3	6
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	7	9	6	5	5
Red Wilton, b. h., (Lockwood)	5	7	7	6	dr

Time—2:12¼, 2:10½, 2:10, 2:12, 2:11½.

2:13 class. Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Louis Victor, b. g., by Tuscarora Sea-King, dam May Bloom, (Demarest)	1	1	1		
Capt. Jack, b. g., (Hudson)	2	2	2		
Katie Mack, b. m., (Avery)	3	3	4		
Queechy, b. h., (McDonald)	5	4	3		
Walter S., b. g., (Geers)	4	5	5		
Boodle, b. h., (Walker)	6	6	6		

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾, 2:10¾.

2:07 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Lottie Lorraine, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Lady Yerrer, (Thayer)	4	5	2	1	1
Barney, br. g., (McGregor)	2	1	4	6	7
Bright Regent, ch. c., (Geers)	8	2	1	6	2
Hail Cloud, b. h., (Bush)	1	3	11	4	4
Giles Noyes, b. h., (Pahlman)	9	11	3	2	8
Roan Wilkes, ro. m., (Baggs)	3	4	6	8	9
Directly, blk. h., (Walker)	5	6	8	9	3
Vassur, ro. h., (Galvin)	6	8	7	7	9
Ben D., ch. h., (Nobbe)	11	7	9	10	10
Prince Alert, b. g., (Birney)	7	9	5	3	6
Bright Light, br. m., (Royce)	10	10	10	dr	

Time—2:07¾; 2:08; 2:08; 2:09¼; 2:09½; 2:12.

2:29 Class. Pacing. Purse $1,000 (unfinished.)

Lady Golden, ch. m., by Billy Golden, dam by Ralston, (Gillies)	7	1	2
Star Wilkes, ro. g., by Tennessee Wilkes, dam untraced, (Durland)	2	3	3
Red Elm, ch. h., by Red Wilkes, dam Flaxey, (Haslett)	8	6	5
Jane, br. m., (Lease)	3	2	1
W. H. G., b. g., (McCarthy)	7	1	7
Miss Ellenor, b. m., (Middleby)	5	5	6
Sidworth, b. h., (Sullivan)	4	4	4
T. D., br. g., (O'Neil)	6	8	dis.
Bay Baron, b. h., (Bever)	9	9	dis.

Time—2:11¾, 2:11¼, 2:14¼, 2:14½.

At Goshen, N. Y.

2:21 class, trotting; purse $500.

Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Lippincott)	7	1	1	1	
Spencer Girl, rn. m., (Whitaker)	1	3	4	7	
McLaughlin Laid, b. m., (Mosher)	2	2	2	2	
Beyruth, b. h., (Thompson)	8	4	5	3	
Rival, b. m., (Ryerson)	3	6	3	4	
Newport, br. s., (Shields)	9	5	7	5	
Creeping Flower, b. m., (Thomas)	10	8	8	6	
Hurrican, b. g., (Bitting)	6	7	6	dr	
Norris N., br. g., (Kane)	4	9	dr		
Onota, b. g., (Burch)	6	dis			
Frank, b. g., (Conover)	11	dis			

Time—2:18¾, 2:18¾, 2:17¾, 2:19¾.

2:15 Class. Pacing. Purse $500.

Ambulator, b. s., (Thomas)	2	1	1	1	
Grace C., b. m., (Bitting)	1	3	5	3	
Kathleen, b. m., (Murray)	3	2	2	2	
Mithra, ch. m., (Harvell)	4	4	3	4	
Joe Nelson, ch. g., (Valentine)	5	5	4	5	

Time—2:14¼, 2:12¼, 2:13½, 2:12½.

2:25 Class.—Pacing, purse, $500.

Neil Alcyoner, g. g., (Halstead)	1	1	1		
Nea, b. m., (Eldredge)	2	3	2		
Albertina, blk. m., (Block)	3	2	4		
Watchman, b. g., (Coates)	6	6	3		
Rattler, b. g., (Schreeve)	7	4	5		
Blue Bird, gr. m., (Demorest)	5	7	6		
Bella C., b. m., (Murray)	4	dis			

Time—2:16¾; 2:17; 2:19¾.

2:30 Class, (three-year-olds.) Pacing. Purse $500.

Edward G., b. g., (Kenney)	1	1	1		
George W. Ledgrer, b. s., (Thomas)	2	2	2		
Palatina, b. m., (Tripp)	3	dis.			
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	Dis.				
Steed, b. m., (Burch)	Dis.				

Time—2:16¾, 2:21¾, 2:20.

At Syracuse, N. Y.

2:32 Class—Trotting; purse $400.

Henry Barrett, b. g., by Baron Desteen, (Curtis)	4	2	4	1	1
Guy Fullerton, b. h., (Pierce)	1	1	2	2	2
Belmont Girl, b. m., (Coville)	3	4	1	3	3
Tincture, ch. m., (Miller)	2	3	3	4	r.o.

David G., (Pitcher).....Dis.

Time—2:20¾; 2:23¾; 2:18¼; 2:20; 2:20½.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Charlie B., blk. g., by Octoroon, (Burgess)	1	1	1		
Queen Lil, blk. m., (Hatch)	5	2	2		
Quarterstaff, b. g., (Frazer)	2	5	5		
Edel Blute, b. h., (Whitmarsh)	3	3	5		
Frank Patchen, blk. h., (Ames)	3	6	3		
Uncle Job, ch. g., (Overshire)	9	4	4		
Burgess, ro. g., (Keene)	12	8	6		
Minnie Simmons, blk. m., (Elseman)	7	8	8		
Charles Sumner, b. h., (Rogers)	10	10	9		
Red Berle, b. g., (Earing)	4	9	dis.		

Time—2:20½; 2:18¼; 2:16¼.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400. (Unfinished.)

Nellie Sharper, b. m., by Sharpe, (Hunter)	1	2	1
Sarah Ann, b. m., (Morris)	2	1	2
Little Wonder, b. h., (Frame)	9	5	4
Emma E., sr. m., (Barnes)	6	3	3
Syra, b. m., (Perrin)	3	4	9
Sarah Jane, b. m., (Muller)	4	11	8
Leon Wilkes, b. g., (Galusha)	8	10	7
Cute, b. m., (Strong)	7	6	6
Aplomb, b. h., (Nidecker)	11	9	9
Thalma, b. h., (Green)	10	7	7
Teresa B., ch. m., (Smith)	9	10	dr

Time—2:17½; 2:15¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¼.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Records May Be Smashed at Manhattan Field To-day.

A battle royal will be waged by the crack athletes of this country and Canada at the Manhattan Field this afternoon. Records may be smashed and championships change hands. All in all, the National Field and Track championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be the most important athletic event of the year.

Two events on the programme are looked upon with extraordinary interest. The first is the 100-yard dash, in which Wefers will be confronted by Rush and Maybury, the Western fliers; Caldwell, the Canadian, and Jarvis, Ehrich, Karns, and Jackson. The second important event is the 440-yard dash, in which a determined effort will be made to lower the colors of Tom Burke, the Boston champion. Burke has been suffering from malaria for some time, and is not in first-class condition. Among the entries are ten men who can be depended upon to come very near 51 seconds for the distance.

The Chicago Athletic Association has come East with a determination to defeat the New York Athletic Club, while Montreal, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, and Toronto are confident that they will come in for some of the honors.

PROTEST COMMITTEE AT WORK.

Forty Cases Taken Up for Consideration, but Laid Over.

The Protest Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union took testimony in about forty protest cases last night in a meeting held at the St. George's Athletic Club, Sixteenth Street, east of Third Avenue. All the cases were laid over and will be submitted to the Board of Managers of the local union.

Jacob Herty of the West Side Athletic Club, charged with competing with professionals in the Queen's Jubilee games at Ambrose Park, in Brooklyn, was one of the athletes examined. Louis Liebgold of the New Jersey Athletic Club was charged with competing in unregistered games. The Rev. T. B. Turner, the half-mile runner of the New York Athletic Club, was charged with competing in "hose races" in the West; J. J. Gross, a boxer, was charged with professionalism. Thirty men who took part in the games of the R. H. Macy Association, among them "Andy" Walsh of the Xavier Athletic Club, were charged with competing in unsanctioned games. The committee will ask a ruling from the Board of Managers on the case of C. Wallace of the New York Athletic Club, who has been playing with the Englewood Field Club baseball team, and is charged with professionalism, because Huyler Westervelt, the pitcher, is a professional.

A number of the men will compete in to-day's games at Manhattan Field, the charges not disqualifying them, although more protests will probably be made if any should be winners.

Future Husbands by the Thousand.

Eight of the Coney Island fortune tellers were convicted yesterday in Brooklyn. Sentence was suspended on their promise to leave the island. One of the number, who at the uniform charge of 10 cents, professed to give pictures of future husbands, said that she bought the pictures by the thousand from a firm in Bayonne.

Suicide at a Y. W. C. A. Home.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Nellie Taft of Keene, N. H., committed suicide by turning on the gas at the Young Women's Christian Association Home last night. She was married quite young, and separated from her husband about eight years ago.

NEW YORKS IN THIRD PLACE

A Double Victory from the Chicagos Enabled Them to Pass the Cincinnatis.

SULLIVAN'S SUPERB PITCHING

Giants' Twirler Allowed the Colts Only Two Hits—Baltimores Win Twice and Take First Place in the League Race.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	69	32	.683
Boston	72	34	.679
New York	64	37	.634
Cincinnati	62	38	.620
Cleveland	54	47	.535
Chicago	49	58	.458
Philadelphia	47	60	.439
Pittsburg	45	58	.437
Louisville	46	60	.434
Brooklyn	45	59	.433
Washington	43	60	.417
St. Louis	26	79	.248

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Chicago, 3, (first game.)
New York, 6; Chicago, 0, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 9; Louisville, 4.
Cleveland, 10; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 0, (first game.)
Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 3, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 0.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The exhibition of baseball which the New Yorkers served up to the 6,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when they won two games from the Chicagos, made "Uncle Anse" think of the days of 1885-86, when the famous Chicago White Stockings took nearly everything in sight. Ten years, however, have brought about many changes, and the Chicagos of yesterday were like pigmies before the Giants. The Colts played fairly well, but the local team's work was beyond criticism.

The double victory allowed the Giants to safely install themselves in third place, and the Bostons, who were deposed by the Baltimores for first place through the latter's double victory and the former's defeat, are only 45 points ahead of the Giants, who are making a gallant struggle for second place.

It was Meekin against Friend in the first game, and the New York's pitcher had decidedly the best of the argument. The home team gave him faultless support. Friend was not hit hard, and was a bit wild at times. He was not given the kind of support, however, which aids a pitcher in winning a game. In the eighth inning Meekin's consistent work enabled the Giants to shut out the visitors, after the later had the bases occupied, with none out. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n cf.	2	1	4	0	0
McCr'r'y, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0
Clark, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Donnelly, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Meekin, p.	1	2	0	4	0
Total	9	11	27	10	0

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Th'nton, cf.	0	1	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Ryan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Call'han, 2b.	2	2	2	5	2
Decker, lf.	0	1	3	1	0
Friend, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Total	3	8	24	14	4

New York	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	—9
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases, New York, 9; Chicago, 8. Base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Friend, 4. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Friend, 1. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two base hits—Van Haltren, McCreery, Meekin, Callahan. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, McCreery, Meekin. Double play—Gleason, Davis, and Clark. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Wild pitches—Meekin, 2. Passed ball—Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Michael Sullivan, the Boston lawyer, was the bright particular star in the second game, as his superb pitching shut out the Colts. He allowed them two solitary base hits. During the entire nine innings the visitors tried every means to reach third base, but Sullivan aided by some good fielding, did not allow a Colt to get further than second base. Gleason and Davis scooped up hot grounders, and completed double plays in a manner that amazed the crowd. Donnelly showed up well every time he was called upon; in fact, the entire team played a snappy game.

Briggs, one of Anson's yearlings, did the pitching against the New Yorks, but he was not an obstacle in the Giants' path to victory. They made base hits when they were needed. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
McCre'ry, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	1	7	5	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	3	1
Clark, 1b.	1	1	7	0	1
Warner, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Donnelly, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Sullivan, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Total	6	12	27	13	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b.	0	0	0	3	2
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Thornt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1
Ryan, rf.	0	0	0	0	2
Callahan, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1
Decker, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Briggs, p.	0	0	1	0	3
Donahue, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Total	0	0	24	12	4

BROADSIDE FROM SCHURZ

Open Letter to Senator Gallinger on Civil Service and Party Loyalty.

A RECENT ATTACK ANSWERED

Carl Schurz Defines His Policy as a Citizen, and Adroitly Brings J. H. Gallinger to Book for Disloyalty to His Own Party Platform.

Ex-Secretary Carl Schurz, who is spending a portion of the Summer at Lake George, has addressed the following open letter to Senator J. H. Gallinger in reply to some recent comments by the New Hampshire politician on the civil service law and its supporters:

To the Hon. J. H. Gallinger,
United States Senate.

Sir: My attention has been called to the Exeter News-Letter of July 23, containing a communication from you in which, together with several other gentlemen, I am personally attacked. Ordinarily I take no notice of such abuse as you have seen fit to bestow upon me. But since in this instance it is employed by way of argument against the civil service law, you must permit me a word in reply. Your communication pretends to be an answer to a crushing refutation by Mr. George McAneny, the Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, of certain allegations made by yourself concerning the provisions and the working of the existing civil service law. I call it a crushing refutation, for it proved conclusively by the record, by indisputable facts and figures, that many of your allegations were untrue, while the rest were strikingly irrelevant. Being thus exposed, you have, as a last resort, sought refuge in an appeal to Republican party feeling against those who are supposed to be mainly active in the movement for civil service reform. You say, for instance:

"When it is remembered that Carl Schurz, the President of the league of which George McAneny is Secretary, once occupied a seat in the Senate, and is now in private life, a traitor to the Republican party and its principles, I am willing to have the people of New Hampshire (rather than McAneny) pass on the question of my intelligence and integrity."

Pardon me, Senator, for saying a word on my relations to "the Republican Party and its principles." Last year when the Presidential contest had assumed the character of an issue between sound money and free silver coinage, the chiefs of the Republican Campaign Committees, and at least one of the candidates on the Republican National ticket, applied to me, your "traitor to the Republican Party and Republican principles," for help. I did take part in the campaign. The help I gave may have been very insignificant. You may never have heard of it. You were probably so much in demand and so hotly engaged in the thick of the fight, and your voice may have so powerfully resounded all over the field, drowning feebler noises, that my modest efforts escaped your notice. At any rate, whatever help I gave, whether much or little, went to the benefit of the Republican candidates. It was a free gift. There was not the slightest desire or expectation of reward I may say, however, that the Republican campaign managers were profuse in warm, and, no doubt, sincere—words of acknowledgment.

Neither Polite Not Good Politics.

That now a Republican in the prominent position of a Senator should so fluently denounce me as "a traitor to the Republican Party and to Republican principles" is, to say the least, not polite. It is not good manners I doubt even whether it is good politics.

You must, however, not understand me as if I were at all disturbed by the "names" you call me. I am accustomed to that sort of thing at the hands of a certain class of politicians, and bear it with ease. Neither should you think that I wish to claim any standing in the Republican Party. My way of looking at things will probably never have your approval, but I may, perhaps, succeed in making it intelligible to you. I believe that a party organization is not an end in itself, but merely a means for the attainment of public ends. I, therefore, do not worship a political party as a divinity entitled to my devotion under all circumstances, but regard it simply as an organization of citizens standing together for public objects on which they agree. I believe, and have always believed, that whenever such agreement on essential points ceases, and whenever a citizen becomes conscientiously convinced that he will serve the public welfare best by making, either temporarily or permanently, a change of party relations, it is not only his moral right, but his duty to make it. Moreover, I believe that any doctrine to the contrary is highly dangerous to the integrity of free institutions.

If I was as an unlawyerly man that I joined the Republican Party. Untold thousands of citizens who had been lifelong Democrats did the same thing, following the same principles. Were they "traitors"? When the abolition of slavery was accomplished and incidental questions decided that which had mainly attracted me as well as many others to the Republican Party, existed no longer. Other issues pressed to the foreground. Among them the questions of honest, efficient, and economical administration of the Government—including civil service reform—of sound currency, and of an honorable and at the same time conservative and pacific foreign policy, seemed to me most important. I have never favored high tariff protection. I regard that policy as, in the long run, as much unsound economically, as well as morally, injurious—morally still more than economically. The more the Republican Party became wedded to that policy the less I agreed with it, and therefore, when high protection became the main issue before the people, as in 1888 and 1892, I opposed it. When the question of public morals in government seemed to me the main issue before the country, as in 1884, I supported the candidate whose victory seemed to me to serve the public good best in that respect. When the main issue was between honest money and free silver coinage, as in 1896, I put my dislike for tariff protection aside and helped the party supporting the cause of sound money.

Men Who Care for the Public Good.

If there were a political party standing for all the objects of high importance I have mentioned, I should stand faithfully by that party so long as it faithfully served those public ends. But in the absence of such a National organization, I and others of the same way of thinking must do the best we can to serve the public ends we have in view. And when I say "we" I mean a very large and constantly increasing number of citizens who care more for the public good than for any political organization, and who therefore have helped now one party and then another as in their honest opinion the public interest demanded. You say that such citizens are "traitors" to their party. But are they not faithful to their convictions of duty to the public good, and is not this fidelity, in the moral aspect, worth more than mere fidelity to an organization?

From your point of view you may find all this very foolish. You may call it "Sunday school politics" or whatever you like. But if these independent citizens are conscientious in their opinions and their conduct, you have to respect them all the more as they follow their course, being well aware that it ordinarily excludes them from the so-called rewards of political activity. And the "practical politician" of your stamp does respect them in spite of himself; for, whenever an important election approaches, the practical politician in dulcet tones appeals to the high-minded citizens who put country above party" for support. After the election you may abuse them, because you are not able to command them; but you will appeal to them in the same sweet way anew when their aid is again needed. Now, if you call the conduct of such men "treason," all I can say is, in the language of Patrick Henry, that you are at liberty to "make the most of it." You can hardly be expected to appreciate the significance of the smile with which such revilings are received by those for whom they are intended.

Voting as a Matter of Principle.

Of the gentlemen who serve as the officers of the Civil Service Reform League—not one of whom, pardon me for saying, would shun comparison with you, either intellectually or morally, or socially, or politically—you say that "none of them has ever voted the Republican ticket as a matter of political principle." You are mistaken in a two-fold sense. The Civil Service Reform League is a non-partisan organization. There are men in it who have always been Democrats, others that have always been and now are Republicans, and still others who are Independents, but most of them have voted the Republican ticket more frequently than the Democratic. Why did they do so? Take the last election. They voted for McKinley and Hobart because the Republican Party had declared itself emphatically for honest money and for civil service reform. Was not that "voting the Republican ticket as a matter of political principle"? What else could it be? It was certainly not voting the Republican ticket as a matter of personal interest, for not one of these Independents expected or desired any office or other political favor as a reward for his vote. They all knew perfectly well that immediately after your party had accepted and been benefited by their help, Republican politicians like yourself would turn around and call them "traitors," and "renegades," and "political hermaphrodites," and what not. Even such a prospect could not deter them from voting as they did. If this was not voting "as a matter of political principle"—voting to the end of promoting, not their personal interests, but the public good—what in the world was it? Would you say that he votes "as a matter of political principle" who steadily votes his party ticket, no matter whether he approves of the principles and policies of the party or not—perhaps merely to get an office? That this is really your conception of "political principle" can hardly be doubted by any fair-minded reader of your letter.

Why do you seek to defame the character of the officers of the Civil Service Reform League? Your purpose is evident. You wish your constituency to understand that the civil service law has been framed and is now mainly supported only by enemies of the Republican Party, by "worshippers of Grover Cleveland," by "traitors," "renegades," "political hermaphrodites"—in one word, by persons utterly unworthy of respect, and that, therefore, this law, "modeled," as you say, "after India, China, and Great Britain," should not only not be supported, but should speedily be thrown overboard.

Presuming on Ignorance.

I ask you, Senator, are you not insulting your New Hampshire constituents by speculating upon their supposed ignorance? Have you so mean an opinion of their intelligence and education as to believe that they have never read the Republican platform? That platform, solemnly adopted last year by the National Convention of the Republican Party as the proclamation of its faith, speaks thus:

"The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican Party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable."

Here, then, Senator, you are confronted by the Republican platform testifying the fact that the civil service law was put on the statute book, not by your "traitors," "renegades," and "hermaphrodites," but by the Republican Party itself; that the Republican Party, evidently proud of the achievement, wishes the whole American people to understand this, and that it solemnly promises to enforce that law "thoroughly and honestly," and even more, to "extend it wherever practicable. Nor can it be unknown to you that upon this platform Mr. William McKinley was nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency; that he made the pledge of the party his own, and emphatically declared that there would be "no backward step"; and that after having become President, Mr. McKinley, as an honest gentleman, promptly proceeded to do some things clearly manifesting that determination to be true to the pledge of the party and his own. Why are you so silent about all this, Senator, in your letters to your constituents? Are you treating them fairly?

You profess to be a faithful Republican, a strict party man; at least you are not sparing in opprobrious epithets when naming those who are not. A really good and strict and faithful party man regards the party platform as his political gospel.

You cannot object to being judged by your own standard. Do you think he deserves the name of a good and strict and faithful party man who only wears the party name and votes the party tickets, but scorns the party's principles and pledges? Does it not appear to you that persons who do that, call themselves true party men under false pretenses, and lay themselves open to the charge that they vote the party ticket for selfish purposes, and not "as a matter of political principle"?

Republican Party Pledges.

Or will you pretend that the party pledge concerning the civil service law is not binding, while other pledges are? Why should it be so? The civil service pledge was not a mere accidental, heedless utterance. It has been reiterated with the utmost positiveness in every Republican platform since the enactment of the civil service law, the reiteration being no less regular and emphatic than that with which the party has declared itself indorsed. Upon what ground, then, would you call one pledge less sacred and binding than the other? On the binding force of the civil service pledge you may take lessons from President McKinley.

I know you assert that in some respects the civil service law does not work well. For the sake of argument, I will for a moment forget that your allegations have been conclusively shown to be groundless or irrelevant, but assume that they had some foundation in fact—that in the execution of the law really some mistakes had been made, and some inconvenience to the service been caused. What would, under such circumstances, be the course of a true Republican, a faithful party man? Would he not consider it his duty to exert to the utmost his ingenuity and influence to the end of correcting those mistakes and inconveniences in a manner harmonious with the spirit and intent of the civil service law, so that the solemn pledge of the party promising an honest and thorough enforcement of the law might be faithfully redeemed? Would he, instead, think for a moment of acting as you do? Would he denounce the law as an outlandish contrivance, "modeled after India, China, and Great Britain"? Would he endeavor to create the false impression that it had been enacted, not by the Republican Party, but by a disreputable set of "traitors," "renegades," and "political hermaphrodites"? Would he urge his party to do a disgraceful thing by abolishing a law it had promised honestly and thoroughly to enforce, and even, wherever practicable, to extend? Would he seek to induce a Republican President to become a dishonest man by breaking his plighted word? And just this, Senator, is what you are doing.

Who Is the "Traitor"?

Is that your conception of good Republicanism? Do you call that supporting your President in the discharge of his sacred duty? You seem to pose as a man who votes the Republican ticket "as a matter of political principle." What would you have to say if some party man more faithful than yourself to that which, after all, gives to a party its true value—its principles and pledges and good faith—arraigned you as a "traitor," a "renegade," a "political hermaphrodite," and all that, on account of your repudiation of one of the essential parts of the Republican platform, and your opposition to President McKinley's faithful endeavor to carry it out?

Here, Senator, I will leave you to your reflections. With the assurance that, if you wish to continue this conversation, I shall with pleasure be at your service, I am, yours very truly, CARL SCHURZ.

Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1897.

FUNERAL OF FATHER DOWLING.

Archbishop Corrigan Pronounces the Final Absolution.

The funeral of the Rev. Father John F. Dowling, late assistant rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, took place yesterday at 10 A. M. The solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. William Jackson, assisted by the Rev. Patrick Scully as deacon, the Rev. Charles Murphy as subdeacon, and the Rev. Arthur J. Kenny as master of ceremonies. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Woods.

A large delegation of the Knights of Columbus, of which order Father Dowling was a prominent member, occupied the middle aisle and after the ceremonies rendered in grand chorus, "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name." Among the clergy present were the Revs. James J. Flood, Bartholomew A. Galligan, John J. Dunn, James N. Connolly, Thomas F. Myhan, Eugene A. Shine, Nicholas McReinhart, Arthur J. Kenny, James Mulcahy, John McCabe, John F. Kelehan, William Murphy, John Hart, S. J.; Joseph E. Bergan, James J. O'Brien, William Duane, S. J.; Thomas F. Murphy, and William P. St. John.

Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the usual number of priests, pronounced the final absolution. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Father Dowling was twenty-eight years old, and was graduated with the class of '88 from the College of St. Francis Xavier. He completed his theological studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, in Troy, and four years later became an assistant priest at St. John the Evangelist. He is survived by his father and mother, who were present at the funeral.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for the Washington Heights Baptist Church Approved and Contracts Awarded.

A PASTOR FROM IRELAND

Salvation Army Summer Congress—Font for St. Patrick's Cathedral—To Renounce Presbyterianism—Pastoral Change at Yonkers.

Work is soon to be resumed on the new building of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The plans have been finished and contracts awarded. The church is to be erected on the lot bought by the Trustees last Spring for $48,000.

The exterior scheme of the new building is very attractive. The English Gothic style of architecture is used. A square tower adds to the substantial look of the building. The body material is a grayish white limestone. The window frames and entrances are of carved stone. A great rose window, which will be filled with elaborately stained glass, as shown in the plans, is directly over the main entrance. This entrance is from Convent Avenue, and is reached by a flight of broad stone stairs. There are two other entrances, one through the tower and the other directly opposite.

The auditorium of the church is reached through a vestibule finished in antique oak and having a Mosaic floor. An ornamental Gothic screen divides the auditorium from the vestibule. The church will seat 700. On each side are long substantial galleries.

At the back of the platform is an elaborate screen of carved antique oak, which can be folded back. Directly behind the screen are dressing rooms for men and women, and on each side of these rooms the offices of the pastor and the Board of Trustees, respectively. Above the dressing rooms are the seats for the choir, with organ on the side. Above the choir another choir room window will give a beautiful effect to the decorations.

The Sunday school room is directly under the church proper, and will have entrances on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The plan of this floor includes the Sunday school proper, 46 by 64 feet, seating 400; a large infant classroom is directly off from this, separated by sliding screens, and in the front end are three large classrooms. In the rear, separated by a corridor, are the rooms for entertainments consisting of a large parlor, Christian Endeavor room, and kitchen. Storage rooms are in a subbasement, where is also the machinery for heating and ventilating. The church will cost $80,000. It is being built under the direction of a committee consisting of Dr. James A. Bennett, Chairman; Fremont M. Jackson, and Alfred B. Clinch. The pastor is the Rev. Beauford W. Bosworth.

The Washington Heights Church is one of the oldest Baptist churches in New York City. It is the mother of Calvary Baptist Church and of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. It was organized in 1823, on Stanton Street, near Forsyth. In 1884 it moved to the corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, where it was known as the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. In February of this year it was decided to sell its Twenty-third Street property, and to move up town nearer the congregation. Since May the congregation has occupied a hall on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Convent Avenue.

A PASTOR FROM IRELAND.

The Rev. Samuel MacComb Called to the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Samuel MacComb, the new pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, at the Boulevard and Seventy-third Street, arrived in this city a few days ago from Europe, and will preach his first sermon in the Rutgers pulpit on Sunday, Sept. 12. This newcomer is thirty-three years old.

He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, where he received his primary education. After graduating from Magie College in that city, he studied theology in Belfast, and at the end of the usual course he was ordained minister of Reading, in the Presbytery of London. While there he was graduated with honors from the Theological School at Oxford, and he is now a Master of Arts of that university.

The Rev. Mr. MacComb gained the Ellerton Prize at Oxford for an essay on the "Revelation of a Future Life," which was read before the Vice Chancellor. After serving the church as minister in Reading for two years he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Armagh, thus being the successor, after an interval of thirty years, of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of this city. A year later he was called to the Elmwood Church in Belfast, in some respects the most important congregation in the Irish General Assembly. There he labored for four years, and about the same time he acted as university extension lecturer, discoursing on Browning and Tennyson.

Being of a progressive and studious nature Mr. MacComb resigned his Belfast pastorate about a year ago and went to Berlin for the purpose of study of a more exact kind in the philosophy of religion. A short time ago he accepted a call to the Rutgers Riverside Church, and since his arrival in New York he has busied himself in making the acquaintance of some of its people and some of its institutions. He was recently appointed lecturer in his native city on the Smyth Foundation.

Some internal repairs and improvements are now going forward in the church edifice at Boulevard and Seventy-third Street.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

It Will Begin at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, To-morrow.

The Summer congress of the Salvation Army begins to-morrow at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, and will last nine days. It will be under the direct supervision of Lieut. Col. William Brewer, commanding the Central Chief Division. Commander Booth-Tucker and Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker, Col. and Mrs. Higgins, Chief Secretaries and Col. and Mrs. Holland, National Social Secretaries will be present.

An extensive religious programme has been provided, beginning with "Sword Sharpening" at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. For Monday a thrilling stereopticon exhibition conducted by Col. Thomas Holland is promised. Tuesday the feature will be a musical festival, "The Life of Christ," conducted by Lieut. Col. Mrs. William Brewer, assisted by fifty trained vocalists and instrumentalists. Wednesday a great slum and rescue demonstration will be given Thursday. Col. Higgins will lead a "Mighty Battle for Souls."

Commander Booth-Tucker will lead the services on Sunday, Sept. 5, and "Grand United Labor Demonstrations" on Monday will close the meeting.

FONT FOR THE CATHEDRAL.

A Handsome Gift from Twenty of the Parishioners.

Twenty of its parishioners have presented to St. Patrick's Cathedral a holy-water font, which will be blessed by Archbishop Corrigan on or about Sept. 1. The font is said to be one of the finest of its kind, and was imported at a cost of $6,000. It is made of white Carrara marble, and will stand twelve feet high. It is Gothic in design.

The well stands upon two octagon vases, the lower being a heavy block of marble, with eight panels carved in simple design. The second base on which the huge basin rests is smaller. It is beautifully decorated with foliated Gothic tracery. Surmounting this is the font itself, on St Patrick's well. The basin is four feet deep. The exterior is ornamented with foiled leaves and tracery. At the right are ornamental Gothic columns, richly carved.

In the centre of the well is a Gothic pedestal, on which stands a sculptured angel, blessing the water which flows from a spray which she holds in her hand. The bay in which the font stands is to be wainscoted with marble. The whole will be illuminated with electric lights.

The new font will occupy a position in the southwest corner of the chapel next to the main vestibule. Workmen are now engaged putting it in position.

TO RENOUNCE PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills to Join the Unitarians.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, is to renounce Presbyterianism and seek fellowship with the Unitarians. He will state his position at the forthcoming meeting of the conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, to be held at Saratoga Sept. 20 to 23. His action has been for some time foreshadowed in his utterances.

Some thought was given to the formation of a Unitarian Society in Brooklyn, with the Rev. Mr. Mills as minister, to be a sort of Tremont Temple of Unitarianism. But it has practically been decided, largely by the influence of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, that the evangelist shall go to Boston and there found a People's Unitarian Church, possibly in the hall where Theodore Parker preached.

The subject at the Saratoga Conference has been chosen to give the Rev. Mr. Mills an opportunity to state his changed views. Prof. Edward Cummings is to open a discussion on "False Methods as Hindrances to Social Betterment," and the Rev. Mr. Mills is to follow concerning false methods on the particular subject, "The Mission to the Multitude."

PASTORAL CHANGE AT YONKERS.

The Rev. T. E. Inglis to Succeed the Rev. Dr. David Cole.

The Rev. Dr. David Cole, for thirty years pastor of the First Reformed Church, Yonkers, moved out of the parsonage this week, and next week will hold his last week-day meeting with the congregation. A week from to-morrow the sermon will be preached by the new pastor, the Rev. T. E. Inglis, late of the Bergen Point Reformed Church.

The formal installation of Mr. Inglis will take place on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of this city. Others to assist in the installation will be the Rev. J. K. Allen of Tarrytown, the Rev. William Cochrane of Inkamford, Canada, and the Rev. O. L. Sigafoos of Hastings.

The Rev. Mr. Inglis goes to Yonkers to raise money to pay off a debt of about $65,000 resting upon the First Reformed Church building, $25,000 of which is a floating one. The venerable Dr. Cole retires in order to give him a clear field.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 29.

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SUBJECT—Paul opposed at Ephesus.—Acts, xix., 21-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—Take heed, and beware of covetousness.—Luke, xii., 15.

With such a character as that brought before us last week to copy—a character which every one admires and which every one would be glad to see every one else possess, a character which would make a heaven of earth if every one did possess, why is it that so few comparatively ever make any effort to attain it? That men are sinners undoubtedly is the root of the explanation, but not the whole of it. There must be something in the sinner himself besides the fact that he is a sinner which accounts for it, although it does not condone it.

The incident of this lesson will help us to apprehend, in some degree at least, what this something is. It brings us face to face with a class of men who cannot see anything to be desired in the Gospel. They are men of equal power of mind with other men; in fact, the whole story shows they are very shrewd reasoners and very earnest in looking after what they consider their best personal interests. Yet the arguments of Paul have not convinced them, the miracles of Paul have not confused them, the success of Paul has not attracted them.

In our last lesson in the Acts, we considered St. Paul's experience in Corinth. It was his first visit to that city. He remained there eighteen months. (18: 11.) Then he proposed to revisit Jerusalem, to attend one of the great Jewish feasts. Accompanied by Aquila and Priscilla, he therefore took passage from the post of Cenchrea, in a vessel bound for the coast of Syria. The first stopping place apparently was Ephesus, on the opposite side of the Aegean Sea. The stay of the vessel there, however, was very short, but it gave Paul an opportunity to so present the Gospel that the Jews desired him "to tarry longer with them." This he could not do without endangering his attendance at the feast in Jerusalem, so promising to return to them in the near future, "if God will," he continued his journey. Aquila and Priscilla, however, did not accompany him any further.

Leaving Ephesus the vessel seems to have made a straight course to Cesarea, where Paul landed. He repaired at once to Jerusalem. After a brief interview with the Apostles there, he hastened to the new centre of Christian activity, Antioch in Syria. There he "spent some time," (18: 23,) and then entered upon his third missionary journey. It took him over nearly the same route at first as the second journey, through Galatia and Phrygia. Now, however, "forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the Word in Asia," (16: 6,) instead of turning to the northwest from Phrygia he turned southwest, and in fulfillment of his promise again entered Ephesus.

This city was as important in Asia as Corinth was in Achaia, or Southern Greece. It was situated on the western shore of the Province of Asia, and by the sea in front, and good roads in the rear, it had a profitable traffic with all the world.

It stood about five miles back from the sea, at the head of a great plain, through which ran the river Cayster. This plain was shut in on all sides, excepting toward the sea, by a range of mountains. On the sloping side of this range lay the city full of magnificent buildings. The most conspicuous of these were the stadium or circus, the theatre, and the Temple of Diana. The stadium in which the races, games, and wrestling matches took place was 680 feet long and 200 feet wide. The theatre was still larger, and it was declared that it could seat 50,000 spectators.

The Temple of Diana.

But the most magnificent of all the buildings was the temple erected in honor of Diana or Artemis, the great goddess of that region. She was looked up to as the source from whom all nature sprang, and by whom all things living were sustained. The old temple built for her worship cost many years to build and was considered a marvel in its day. But about 356 B. C. a fanatic, Herostratus, to make his name famous by an infamous act, set fire to it and it was entirely consumed. All Asia, however, hastened to its rebuilding in greater magnificence than before.

Its foundations were laid most carefully and at great cost, in marshy ground, that it might never be disturbed, it was said, by an earthquake. Its superstructure was of pure white Parian marble from a neighboring quarry. It was 425 feet long and 226 feet wide, with 127 beautiful Ionic columns forming colonnades around it. Each column was 60 feet in height, and was the special gift of a King. It required 220 years to complete the building, and when it was completed it was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

Besides being a religious temple, this building was the great receiver of the money of the country—for safe keeping and for commerce. It has been said that it was to the wealth of Asia Minor very much what the Bank of England is to England.

A large number of priests and priestesses were in constant attendance in this temple, and were waited upon by a number of slaves. These slaves were called in Greek "the Neocoros." At first it was a term applied only to the lowest servants, but after a while it was taken as a mark of honor. This is the term used by the "Town Clerk," and which is translated in our version, "worshipper." "What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper [or the Neocoros] of the great goddess Diana?" (v. 35.) In the margin it is "temple keeper," and in R. V. "temple sweeper."

During the month of May great festivals were held in honor of the goddess. The provincial courts were also then probably held in Ephesus, thus accounting for the presence there of the "deputies," or Proconsuls, (v. 38.) Then the whole people from all the provinces—men, women, and children—flocked to the city to enjoy the athletic and musical contests in the stadium and in the theatre.

To preserve order and to superintend these annual festivals each province chose one of its wealthiest citizens, and from these ten were selected to preside. They were called "Asiarchs," or "Chief of Asia." (v. 31.) They received no pay for their services, but were obliged to contribute much from their private fortunes for the amusement of the people. Some of these had become the warm personal friends of Paul, as the narrative shows.

Such was the condition of affairs when St. Paul made his second recorded visit to Ephesus. He found there a few disciples—"about twelve," (v. 7)—ready to welcome him. They had been instructed by the eloquent Alexandrian Jew, Apollos, but only concerning the work of John the Baptist. They had been baptized unto his baptism, or the baptism of repentance. Paul at once instructed them concerning Jesus Christ, and then they received the baptism of faith in Him.

Paul's Work in Ephesus.

For three months Paul continued to minister to the Jews. Then he was obliged to withdraw into a private house. "One Tyrannus"—probably a converted teacher of philosophy and rhetoric—opened his "school" to him. For two years he continued ministering there. As in the days of the Reformation, when Luther preached, the country people would steal into the church, after their marketing was over, to hear the new doctrine of "justification by faith," so "all Asia," coming to Ephesus, heard the Word at the mouth of Paul and his co-laborers.

In addition to the power of the preached word, "God wrought special miracles," (v. 11,) to confirm the witness of His servant. These appealed so directly to the senses that they could not be resisted. But there were some who looked upon Paul only as a skillful magician. With this idea, "the seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew, and chief of the priests," (v. 14,) supposing that they had discovered Paul's secret, undertook themselves to cast out an evil spirit by the magic name "Jesus." But they were utterly discomfited. The result was that "many that believed came and confessed, and showed their deeds. Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together and burned them." (vv. 18-19.) The pecuniary value of that bonfire has been estimated at about $10,000. The spiritual value no one can estimate.

While the Gospel thus convinced some, it only aroused the bitter opposition of many others. The makers of silver images of Diana, and of models of the temple, had heretofore reaped large profits by their sale as keepsakes, and as amulets. This was especially the case during the annual festivals. Now, however, they noticed that their sales were materially less. It was strong testimony to the power of Paul's preaching, that in less than three years (20:31) it had made such an impression on this traffic. Perhaps if the same kind of preaching was more prevalent now, it would have a similar effect, for there are many branches of business in our days as corrupting and injurious as was the sale of "silver shrines" in the days of Paul.

Demetrius, who appears to have been a leading silversmith, was quick to observe how business had been affected by preaching—especially his business. He was just as quick to point it out to his fellow-craftsmen. The result was a great uproar, involving many thousands and threatening great danger to Paul and his cause. It was only quieted by the calm, good judgment of the "Town Clerk," or Recorder.

The Hostility of Demetrius.

Now, the one thing that disturbed Demetrius was not that the Gospel was preached, but that he was losing money. If the preaching had not affected his "gains" probably he would never have objected to the preaching. But this was not the argument he presented to the multitude to secure their sympathy. It never is. Even carnal human nature shrinks from acknowledging so sordid a motive as its governing principle, and so always presents something which it flatters itself is a better argument. If it had been simply a question concerning the profits of Demetrius it is not likely that any one would have cared anything about it but himself and his fellow-craftsmen. Neither would it to-day in the matter of any business condemned by the Gospel or the public good.

But when public opinion, enlightened by the Gospel, undertakes to control or suppress such a business, cry is at once made that it is an interference with personal liberty. So it was with Demetrius. He objected to Paul not because he preached Jesus Christ, but because he denounced idolatry, saying "they be no gods which are made with hands," (v. 26,) and therefore "silver shrines" should neither be made nor sold, as if the people did not have a right to buy and use whatever they desired! This cry then, as now, drew out a lusty protest against Paul from unthinking thousands.

Moreover, Demetrius declared that the business prosperity of the city would be endangered if Paul's preaching prevailed. The temple of the great goddess Diana would be despised and her magnificence would be destroyed, (v. 27,) and then what would bring all Asia to Ephesus? This argument we still hear in the mouth of many a modern Demetrius. He knew perfectly well, just as his modern imitators know, that the argument was false then, and is false now. The real prosperity of Ephesus depended on her commerce, and not on the selling of "silver shrines." But the plea for business prosperity was sufficient to lead the multitude to cry aloud for two hours: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." It has a similar effect everywhere to-day.

As a matter of fact, however, Demetrius cared nothing for the personal liberty of others, or for the prosperity of the city. The one thing that interested him, and all who followed him, was simply his own worldly prosperity and liberty to do what would enrich him. This is the great secret why so many give no heed to the Gospel. "The care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches choke the Word and it becomes untruitful." (Matt. xiii, 22.) This applies to many more callings, and the way they are pursued, than those which cater to the lowest and depraved tastes of men.

The Temple of Diana long ago lost its magnificence. Its ruins lie buried far under ground, and the place where it once stood is not certainly known. The spiritual temple, however, which Paul began to build upon "the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself, being the chief corner-stone," (Eph. ii. 20,) has constantly grown larger and larger and more magnificent in all spiritual graces. It will continue to grow until all the earth shall worship Him to Whom and by Whom it is built.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the character presented to us in last week's lesson?

What class of men does this lesson bring before us?

Why and when did Paul leave Corinth, and who accompanied him?

What did he do between his first and second visit to Ephesus?

What is said of Ephesus, its location, and buildings?

What was the history of the Temple of Diana, and what is said of its size and use?

Who were "the Neocoros," and how is the term used in this lesson?

What occurred in the month of May, and who were the "Asiarchs"?

How had the disciples in Ephesus been taught, and what did Paul do?

How was Paul able to continue his ministry when persecution arose, and what was the result?

What did the sons of Sceva attempt to do, and what was the result?

How did Paul's preaching affect the idolatry of the place, and what did Demetrius do?

What was the real cause of Demetrius's opposition to Paul?

What arguments did he use to awaken sympathy, and how do they apply to our times?

What contrast has time shown between the Temple of Diana and the spiritual temple built by St. Paul?

AN EPISCOPAL RECTOR'S GIFT.

He Presents Holy Water Vases to a Catholic Clergyman.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, has presented to the Rev. Father John T. Woods, rector of Holy Cross Catholic Church, East Broadway, Flatbush, two handsome holy water vases, for the use of the Catholics at the Kings County Buildings. Dr. Twing is the Protestant chaplain of the institution, while Father Woods cares for the spiritual needs of the Catholics there.

The strongest friendship exists between the two clergymen. Speaking of the presentation to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Father Woods said: "I appreciate the gift of the Rev. Dr. Twing to my people very highly. It shows that we are all coming closer to the great commandment that we all should love one another."

TO BECOME A BUDDHIST.

The Anagarika Dharmapala to Lecture and Receive a Convert.

The Anagarika Dharmapala, who was, in 1893, the representative of the Buddhist faith at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, and who had been visiting various parts of the United States during the past year, will make a farewell address at New Century Hall, 500 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Aug. 30, at 8:15 P. M.

On this occasion he will also perform the ceremony of receiving the Countess M. de Canavaro into the Buddhist Church. The public are invited.

West Side Branch, Y. M C. A.

Arrangements for the Fall and Winter work of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, have been completed, and the full programme is to be issued next week. The educational classes are to be resumed on Oct. 4, and one of the new features of this department will be a course of practical lectures on "Electricity," by W. J. Clarke. The gymnasium is to be opened on Sept. 1, and there are a large number of applicants for its privileges. The total membership of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association now is 625. The Sunday afternoon service of lecture and song will be continued, and the service to-morrow afternoon will be conducted by D. O. Shelton, Secretary of the Eighty-sixth Street Branch.

DEATH OF HUGH McA. BEAVER.

He Was to Have Been Secretary of the Students' Club.

The Students' Club of this city, at 129 Lexington Avenue, has met with a severe loss in the recent death of Hugh McA. Beaver, who was to become its General Secretary in September. He was the son of former Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania and had been connected with Young Men's Christian Association work in Philadelphia for several years.

Last Spring, when Lawrence E. Hunt resigned the Secretaryship, Mr. Beaver was appointed, and the Students' Club was looking forward to a particularly prosperous season. Mr. Beaver attended some of the Northfield conferences last month, but his health had not been good for some time, and he died at his home in Bellefonte, Penn. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Moody, and was regarded by the latter as one of the most promising Christian workers in the country.

A new Secretary for the Students' Club will probably be selected early next month.

Catholic Young Men's Convention.

Arrangements for the National convention of Catholic Young Men's Societies in Boston next week have been completed. Following is the programme: Tuesday morning—High mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9:30 o'clock. Tuesday evening—Banquet tendered to the visiting delegates by the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College. Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons—Business meetings at Boston College Hall. Wednesday evening—Visit to a theatre. Thursday morning—Harbor excursion. Thursday evening—Grand rally in some large auditorium, to which members of all Catholic societies will be invited. Mayor Quincy will deliver an address at this meeting, and the paper of the Boston Society on "The Young Men's Society and the Intellectual Man" will be read by P. J. Flatley.

The Case of Mr. Warszawiak.

Mr. Warszawiak, the evangelist, is preparing his case for presentation to the New York Presbytery, and yesterday declared that that body would have some surprises from him at its next meeting. The case has been further complicated by the action of some former friends in Scotland, who are disturbed by what they hear.

An advisory Scottish committee has informed him that no more money will be sent him until a banker's certificate is produced showing that a large sum of money sent from Scotland for the building of a Christian synagogue in this city is safe in the hands of Trustees. Mr. Warszawiak said yesterday that this and some other important matters would be laid before the Presbytery at its next meeting.

American Missionary Association.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19 to 21, inclusive. The Executive Committee met in the association rooms at the Bible House a few days ago and decided to make a retrenchment of $40,000 in the appropriations for the coming year. This will require a cut down of the salaries of the missionaries in the field, but the officers have volunteered to sacrifice a portion of their salaries. The Rev. Dr. James W. Cooper of New Britain, Conn., will preach the annual sermon.

Y. M. C. A. Summer Classes.

The annual exhibition of the work by the Summer classes of the Young Woman's Christian Association of 7 East Fifteenth Street will be held next Friday night in the parlors and chapel of the association. More than 300 women have taken part in the regular classes, and the Friday night entertainments have had an average attendance of 600. In the chapel at 8 o'clock an entertainment will be given. The Musical Circle will sing glees and songs and individual members solos. The Physical Culture Class will be represented by exercises and drills, and two of its members, Misses Grant and Sly, will engage in a fencing bout. In the parlors an exhibition of fancy work, embroidery, trimmed hats and bonnets will be shown. Beginning Sept. 1 the association will establish a membership open to any reputable woman. The annual fee for the new membership will be $1.

Foreign Missions' Board President.

Rumors are in circulation that the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, may resign his office at the October meeting of the board in New Haven. The rumors appear to rest on the fact of Dr. Storr's advanced age and the heavy duties of his pastorate in Brooklyn.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Young Men's Christian Association Institute Branch on the Bow

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Never Again—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Fight for Honor—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bancroft, the Magician—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Chicago—2:00 and 4:00 P. M.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

For Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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FINAL ACTION.

Yielding to the persuasions of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, the Citizens' Union has put off until Wednesday the nomination of its candidate for Mayor. We take it there will be no further postponement. In the language of the resolution adopted yesterday the Joint Committee on Municipal Nominations adjourned until Sept. 1, at noon, "upon the understanding that final action shall then be taken in regard to nominating a candidate for the Mayoralty."

Mr. QUIGG'S conference will be held on Monday evening next. Representatives of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty will attend it. The Citizens' Union will decline the invitation. It would have been better if the Citizens' Union could have made its nominations before the conferring begins, but it is unlikely that its position or its principles can be compromised by anything the Brooklyn men can do at Mr. QUIGG'S conference. They are instructed to insist on the nomination of Mr. Low. We do not understand that they have any other or further powers.

It is well that a definite date has been fixed for the nomination. It was time. There has at no time been any doubt about the views of the leaders of the Citizens' Union. They have been restrained from taking the early action their judgment approved in the interest of the independent principles of their platform. Their candidate was understood to favor a policy of delay and their Brooklyn allies asked for time in which to confer with the Republicans. They have yielded as far as they can with wisdom or safety to the views of those who counsel postponement. Every obligation of courtesy and of fair consideration of opposing views has been generously fulfilled. The obligation of the Union's own principles and of its pledge to insist upon "an entire separation of municipal government from National and State politics" now takes priority and must be promptly met. Within five days the Union will have established its clear title as a non-partisan organization by making an independent nomination without antecedent bargaining with any political party. The candidate cannot long delay his answer.

But the Citizens' Union is not concerned merely with the Mayoralty nomination. It must have a complete municipal ticket, independent from top to bottom. There is apparently no purpose to name candidates for Controller and President of the Council at the meeting next Wednesday. Time will be taken for consultation with the candidate for Mayor. There should be no considerable delay, however.

The advocates of dickers and bargains will become more clamorous after the chief nomination has been made. There will be appeals and entreaties to put on the ticket this Platt henchman or that Worth heeler to "get votes." It is precisely because the candidate of the Citizens' Union must not only "get votes," but keep them, that this sort of trading is out of the question. The votes which the Citizens' Union now commands are not a commodity. If sold they cannot be delivered to the party bosses to help establish just the kind of government the Union was called into existence to remove.

The Citizens' Union must have a clean independent ticket, homogeneous and all its own.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

There is something really pathetic in seeing a great and enlightened nation like France, which for centuries held the leadership of Europe, subject to the favor of the autocrat of a huge, half-civilized aggregation like the Russian Empire. The depression which overcame Paris when the Czar, upon his visit to that capital, refused to go any nearer to an avowal of an alliance than an allusion to "the ties so precious" which united the two nations, the chagrin with which Paris received the reports of his speeches early this week in which the longed-for word was even more conspicuous by its absence, these emotions are succeeded by a general elation that the ruler of the barbarians has at length uttered the word "alliance" and that it has been taken up and sonorously repeated by the sailors of the Russian squadron in the Neva.

The elation may seem to us childish. But that is because we are in a happier position than the French. We are not beleaguered by neighbors who are actual or potential enemies, who, when confederated, could readily overwhelm us, and with one and the most powerful of whom we have and avow a grievance which is always, if we feel strong enough to make it so, a cause of war. That is the sad state of France. A Frenchman has only to aggregate the army and navy lists of Germany, Italy, and Austria and to compare them with the army and navy lists of France to see under what constraining bonds his country is not alone to keep the peace, but even to submit to aggression in which the Dreibund is united. Upon the benevolent neutrality of her fourth neighbor she cannot count, for she has grievances against England and England against her. In the present state of Europe a powerful ally is to France a vital necessity. The only ally available to her is that nation which, marching with the eastern boundary of the German Empire, could neutralize and indeed paralyze the German Army. For the Russian alliance she can afford to pay high, because she cannot afford to do without it.

It is true the expectations that seem to have been founded upon the actual avowal by the Czar, not merely of "ties" or of an "entente," but of an alliance, are doomed to disappointment. But that is because they were extravagant to the chimerical point. Some of the more excitable of the French journalists seem to have wrought themselves to the point of believing that because the Czar avows himself the ally of his guest of this week he is prepared to back him up in an aggressive war against his guest of week before last. Why should he? The enormous armaments of Europe, crushing as they are, are engines which their operators hesitate to set in motion—for one reason, because the equivalence of forces is such that the issue must be doubtful; for another, because, as we may believe, the rulers sincerely desire peace. If the Czar encouraged a French attack upon Germany, the Czar, from a timid and commonplace young man, would become a great criminal. More than that, from such a war Russia, for her part, has nothing to gain. The "alliance" can be but a defensive alliance. In the object of regaining Alsace-Lorraine, which, as BISMARCK truly said, no French statesman would dare to disclaim, France is alone. That she is alone is a guarantee of the peace of Europe as important as the guarantee furnished by the now avowed alliance that Russia will come to the aid of France if France is attacked.

But the main reflection which a survey of the European situation induces, as that situaion exists now or as it has existed any time these ten years, is what a horrible hell-broth "European politics" is and how fortunate those nations are that are enabled to keep out of it. England is detached from it by the "silver streak." We are detached from it by the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean. Seeing what is going on in Europe, it is almost inconceivable that any American politician should dream of plunging his country into the difficulties and dangers from which it is now happily free, which it can incur only by deliberately thrusting itself into them. We must laboriously acquire "foreign questions" by meddling in other people's business in order to get, by our own fault, where every nation of Continental Europe is by its own misfortune. The American jingo is the most wanton and gratuitous fool on earth.

MR. SCHURZ ON "TRAITORS."

Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire has unwittingly done the cause of honest politics and good government a considerable service. Having made a series of partly malicious, partly ignorant, and wholly inaccurate statements about the civil service law, its application and the motives of its advocates, these were clearly and plainly exposed by the Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which Mr. CARL SCHURZ is the President. Thereupon Senator GALLINGER, rushing in where sober men would fear to tread, rejoined in a letter which consisted largely of abuse of and insult to the friends of reform, and particularly Mr. SCHURZ, whom he called a "traitor" to the Republican Party and its principles. This is where the Senator's service came in. His impudent and shallow letter has drawn out a reply from Mr. SCHURZ which our readers will find in full in our columns this morning.

We commend the letter as interesting reading, if only as a piece of pointed controversial writing. We commend it especially as a compact and vigorous statement of the standard of party loyalty which every man of honesty and sense can adopt, and which even those who dislike to admit it do adopt if they are sensible and honest. Mr. SCHURZ says:

"I believe that a party organization is not an end in itself, but merely a means for the attainment of public ends. I, therefore, do not worship a political party as a divinity entitled to my devotion under all circumstances, but regard it simply as an organization of citizens standing together for public objects on which they agree. I believe, and have always believed, that whenever such agreement on essential points ceases, and whenever a citizen becomes conscientiously convinced that he will serve the public welfare best by making, either temporarily or permanently, a change of party relations, it is not only his moral right, but his duty, to make it. Moreover, I believe that any doctrine to the contrary is highly dangerous to the integrity of free institutions."

There are very many men of unquestionable sincerity and purity of character who did not at all agree with Mr. SCHURZ in the course that he felt it his duty to take. There is not and can not be one who would deny that it would be his own duty to take a like course if he saw the facts as Mr. SCHURZ saw them. The Republic would fall to pieces of rottenness if it were not so. In every one of the last four Presidential elections there has been a change in the politics of the Administration chosen. In every one of them large bodies of citizens who had voted for one party in the previous election voted for the other. They did so because in the interval the party they left had, as they believed, ceased to be the better, and the party they sustained had ceased to be the worse, for the public good. According to Dr. GALLINGER these were but so many hundreds of thousands or millions of "traitors." They were really so many sane and faithful citizens who followed their consciences. If the time shall ever come when this salt of American citizenship shall lose its savor, is fit by the Gallingers or by the Schurzes that it shall be salted?

The manly statement of Mr. SCHURZ is of particular value and weight at this moment in this community—a community in which a population larger than that which won independence of Great Britain is about to choose its Government for a term as long as that of the National Executive. This people is solicited by two party organizations, neither of them formed or fitted to secure good government. One of these has shown in the past a dominant spirit in municipal affairs opposed to good government. The other has shown exactly the same spirit in State affairs. As a "means for the attainment of public ends," such as good citizens must now seek, each of them has been shown to be inadequate, or worse. Now, therefore, it becomes the plain duty of every good citizen to decide his course without reference to the ties that, in another field, may have bound him for a longer or shorter time to either party. Each of us may have to choose between the candidates of these parties; it may be our good fortune to have fit candidates wholly independent of both who may be trusted to use public powers solely for public good. Whatever the situation when the moment comes to decide, those who decide by party relations alone will surrender a precious right, will give up a noble opportunity. Those will serve their city and themselves best who decide without regard to party claims and solely as their judgment dictates is best for the public good.

WELLINGTON AND QUAY.

Senator WELLINGTON has been called "the Quay of Maryland." The epithet fits his character fairly well; it does not fit his capacity to run his party. The Republican Convention, which he himself called to order and exhorted as to his authority as a boss, practically disbossed him, declared the primaries in Baltimore vitiated by his outrageous management, ordered new primaries to be held Sept. 11, and adjourned to Sept. 15.

QUAY'S experience at Harrisburg was very different. He did not have to attend in person to secure the most complete harmony. He used his power to secure a peculiarly rabid denunciation of Mr. CLEVELAND'S civil service policy, its motives and consequences.

Is Mr. QUAY aware that by Mr. MCKINLEY'S recent order these motives are practically indorsed and these consequences perpetuated? Mr. QUAY declares that numerous changes have been made in the service, under the cloak of the law, "for partisan reasons." Mr. MCKINLEY, who had full power at his own discretion to undo every one of these changes, not only refuses to do so, but has ordered that in no case shall any one now in the competitive service be removed without full notice of charges in writing, with opportunity to be heard. Mr. QUAY demands a complete revolution in the system "by Executive order." The order is already out. It runs counter to QUAY'S demands. Has he never read it?

THE VICTORY AT TENNIS.

The victory of Mr. WRENN over Dr. EAVES in the match for the championship of the United States at lawn tennis will naturally please all Americans. The inhabitants of this country entertain the same dislike which Englishmen have to being defeated in any game requiring pluck, strength, and skill, and tennis requires all three. There is the added pleasure, also, of beating clever Englishmen at a game which came to this country from England. Mr. WRENN has fully demonstrated his right to the title of champion by overcoming a player who was victorious at the close of a tournament notable for its sharp and brilliant play. He is to be congratulated on his victory and the country is to be felicitated on the possession of so good a player. There is further cause for satisfaction in the renewal of interest in tennis. Golf is the popular sport of the day, but tennis is still suitable to those whose nerves and bodily activity are in a good condition.

Dr. EAVES, with apparently no desire to excuse himself, has said that the conditions here were unfavorable to him. He is probably quite right in his opinion, for the influence of climate plays a very important part in the decision of international sporting contests. It is questionable whether in the great majority of cases we get an absolutely fair test of the relative abilities of the competitors. Mr. COURTNEY, whose power to train men to the pink of physical condition was fairly demonstrated at Poughkeepsie this year, said after Cornell's defeat at rowing in England that he thought American crews would in the future have to adopt one of two courses in visiting Great Britain, either to row not more than a week after arrival, before the climate began to affect them, or to go across six months before the race and become acclimated.

English pugilists, who come to this country and train here, are usually in good condition for their contests, and it is very likely that the tennis players, who have been here only during the warm months, have not recovered from the enervating effects of our combined heat and humidity. Considering the probability that they have been physically below par during their stay, they have made a very excellent showing, and we must regard ourselves as fortunate to have vanquished their champion. They will leave behind them only the pleasantest memories of their visit, for they have behaved throughout in a thoroughly sportsmanlike manner. Indeed, the reputation of Englishmen as fair and gallant lovers of outdoor sports has been generally sustained by visiting athletes, and we must turn to yachting, which does not necessarily demand of its principals personal pluck or skill, to find the one unpleasant instance of whining under defeat.

"The army of the United States, as far as it went, was the best under GOD'S footstool. He had been in London, and had been asked what if the United States were attacked by the great military nations. 'I answered,' he said, 'that in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field, and back them up with a wall of fire in the person of the veteran.'"—Secretary ALGER at Buffalo.

What is the use of talking such twaddle as this? It may be good enough to elicit the cheers of an unthinking crowd at Kalamazoo or East Saginaw, when there are no reporters present. But that the Secretary of War of the United States should talk it on a great occasion and have it published broadcast is little short of a National disgrace. Gen. ALGER has a right to make a laughing stock of himself, but not of his country. And his talk is not only ridiculous, but positively mischievous. Of course, he knows perfectly well that we could offer no resistance on either coast to a first-class or second-class naval power, and that two army corps could traverse the country as far as their commanders chose to take them without meeting any effectual opposition. Washington is as defenseless now as it was in 1814, when the British captured and burned it almost without firing a shot. Gen. ALGER, we repeat, knows all this perfectly well, and his talk to the contrary is mischievous, since people who read his speech and know nothing about the matter, take it upon his authority that this country is able to defend itself against one of the "great military nations." We shall be very lucky if some day we do not pay a frightful penalty for encouraging our public men in foolish bragging.

The table of rates of mortality in the various States of the Union issued by the Hospital Marine Service is practically of little value. Really to learn what is the ratio of deaths to population we must know accurately both elements of the calculation. It is only in the larger cities—and not in all of these—that either of the elements is known with anything like accuracy. When we read of an average mortality per 1,000 of 4 in Arizona and 20.96 in the District of Columbia, we feel that the latter may be approximately correct, but that the former leaves us as ignorant as we were before. The general fact of a lower death rate may be accepted, but the ratio of its decrease cannot be reached with any certainty from this table.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A resident of Texas, tiring, doubtless, of the monotony of always boasting that his State is the biggest in the Union, looked about recently for another excuse for laudations. He selected—whether from accident or necessity it would be unkindly to inquire—the 'possums of his extensive domain, and gleefully announced that Texas had enormous numbers of these grateful and comforting animals, and that the specimens possessed by other sections of the country were so rare as to be curiosities rather than a source of abounding happiness. For a while the vaunt passed current at face value, but, as might have been expected, the jealousy of other States was aroused, and now a Tennessee paper makes a positively vicious rejoinder. The Texas 'possum may be as the sands of the seashore in the undiscriminating eyes of a census taker, it says, but as for quality he compares with the Tennessee 'possum as the chipmunk with the squirrel, or as dried beef with a tenderloin steak, or as beer and hard-boiled eggs with a large cold bottle and a small hot bird. No mere Northerner can safely interfere in this quarrel. On general principles he would be disposed to side with the combatant who trusts to quality rather than to quantity, but how is he to know that Tennessee's claim as to the superiority of its few 'possums over the many 'possums of Texas is well founded? And, this question apart, are not ten fair to middling 'possums practically worth more than one of considerably superior flavor? These are delicate points, and to get between two clashing States just now for the sake of guessing about them would be the height of temerarious folly.

—When in the course of journalistic events it becomes necessary for two newspapers to call each other names, they might at least preserve enough regard for the feelings of the public not to violate common sense as well as good taste. For instance, it is painful enough to see that The Rochester Union and Advertiser and The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle are devoting to attacks on each other much space which might be utilized to greater advantage in giving the news of the day, but that could have been pardoned if The Union and Advertiser had not described its enemy as "a mendacious falsifier." Now, that is simply absurd. Of course, it's funny as well, and humanity is grateful for anything at which it can laugh, but when the subject of its amusement is an unfortunate blunder like this, the laughter is too thickly streaked with tears of pity. The phrase might at least have been extended to "lying and mendacious falsifier." That would have made the joke seem intentional and in some degree less pathetic.

PERSONAL.

—Lest Prince LUIGI should be unduly elated by the cordial recognition which his latest achievement as a mountain climber is bringing him, it would seem to be an entirely friendly act to contrast the amount of fame accorded to the Prince with that allotted to his guides, and to ask if the division, either in his case or that of other famous mountaineers, is quite fair. Isn't it a fact that in such pilgrimages to difficult peaks most of the real work is done, and most of the peril is assumed, by men who are fortunate if their names appear as a footnote in the great man's book, and that not a little of his strength and courage is devoted to paying the wages of his humble companions? The guide, during the off season, mouses about an unconquered mountain and finds a path to its summit. Then comes the tourist, at the proper time, and has himself and the necessary provisions and overcoats carried gently to the top. This rather exaggerates the process, but there is enough of truth in it, we hope, to save Prince LUIGI from the expense of buying a bigger hat.

—A writer of comic opera librettos might dare to put on the stage a sea Captain who, tiring of the monotony and small profits of life in the merchant marine, turns his ship into a floating liquor shop, with himself for bartender and his crew for steady and enthusiastic customers. No novelist, however, would have the courage to present such a spectacle as a duplication of reality or even as an approach to possibility, and even the comic opera man who did it would be regarded as dangerously overstraining the almost infinite license of his profession. Yet just this thing happened on the big English ship Beecroft, STEPHEN AMER master, and all the circumstances of the case were gravely rehearsed the other day in Liverpool before the Local Marine Board. One of the witnesses, JOSEPH NICHOLSON, a sailor in the starboard watch—it's necessary to give these minutiae in order that the story may sound even faintly probable—testified that on the voyage from Shields to Peru the men were allowed to buy spirits to an amount equaling every penny of their accruing wages, and that many of them availed themselves of the privilege to its fullest extent. Mr. NICHOLSON, being a temperate person, was content with 30s. worth of whisky, but others spent much more, the bill of JAMES ROWE, the ship's cook, for instance, rising to £8 before the West Coast was reached, while that of the carpenter was £11 13s. The Captain, having due regard for his profits from this trade, made no troublesome comments on its effects, and did not seem to be at all disturbed, one stormy day off Cape Horn, to find that not a sailor on board could stand on his feet, much less climb the rigging, or pull a rope. Despite all this the Beecroft reached her destination safely, and just as safely got back to her hailing port, Liverpool. The Local Marine Board heard the tale with starting eyes, but seems to have decided that Capt. AMER is too wonderful a man to treat severely. At any rate, he was let off with no greater penalty than a suspension of his master's certificate for three months.

—Now that Gen. LEE—who is not inclined to minimize Spanish atrocities—has refused to get excited over the misfortunes of EVANGELINA COSSIO, it will, perhaps, be safe to venture the opinion that from the very beginning this was obviously a story with two sides. And it is not improbable, either, that both versions of that episode on the Isle of Pines were quite true so far as they went. On the one hand, it is easy to believe that the Governor of the island tried to make a cowardly use of his power over the handsome prisoner; on the other, it looks as though the girl and her relatives chose the Governor's infatuation as a means of drawing him into a place where he could be killed with some degree of safety. It is not defending BEREZ to hint that the participants in such a plot fought evil with evil and voluntarily took the chances of savage warfare.

—A distinguished party of statesmen and diplomats made in August of 1863 a visit to Cooperstown, in this State. Among them were WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, and the following foreign Ministers: Lord LYONS of England, Baron GEROLT of Russia, M. TASSARA of Spain, Baron STROEKEL of Russia, M. MERCIER of France, M. MOLINA of Nicaragua, together with the representatives of Italy, Sweden, and Chile, and several Secretaries and attachés of the different legations. So far as could be ascertained, the visit was simply for pleasure and rest, but there were suspicions of a mysterious conference on some grave affair of international polity. Freeman's Journal of Cooperstown now says that there was a secret purpose in this gathering, but that it was of domestic, not foreign, import, and that the diplomats from abroad knew nothing about it, for they had been invited to accompany Secretary SEWARD as a means of concealing his real errand. That errand, declares Freeman's Journal, was to prevent the success of a rumored application by foes of the Union to a District Judge in one of the border States for a decision against the constitutionality of a new draft of troops. President LINCOLN had heard of such a plan and feared the effect of such a decision. He consulted with SEWARD, and the latter said that Justice SAMUEL NELSON of New York was the only man who could influence the Judge to whom the application was to be made. "See him immediately," said the President. SEWARD foresaw that he would be watched both by Northern newspaper men and rebel spies, and feared that some of them might hit upon the truth. So he devised the ruse of taking a lot of noted foreigners to the place of his meeting with Justice NELSON. The plan worked perfectly, and amid a series of receptions and picnics the matter was quietly laid before the Justice, who briefly said: "The application about to be made should be denied, as a matter of law and public policy, and I will write my friend Judge —— a strong letter on the subject." This he did, and that ended the matter.

Mrs. Lathrop's Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the papers I have succeeded in reaching the public's sympathy in a most fortunate way for a line of work that I believe will grow into widespread usefulness. I mean the nursing by persons of intelligence and tenderness of incurably diseased poor people.

As the sun sets every day, so certainly does the amount of money I can collect by periodical begging for these poor dwindle from my purse into the hands of the various tradesmen; but, as the sun rises again without failure of energy, so I implore that the charity which people have shown toward my sick and hungry patients so often will as surely revive from month to month, enabling me to sustain the kindness begun with real benefits to persons who, in every case, have no other resource. I hope that sums of money, however small, will be sent to my address for use in September, and I trust that those who succor the poor through my efforts will consider the charity theirs, and foster it as they can through the Winter. A dignity attaches to this venture of mine, from its being a copy of something that has proved to be noble and effective in France, though no doubt I have somewhat changed the plan of work and appeal to what I consider fitting for the present day in America. A dignity attaches to it in my eyes, also, from the fact that what I am enabled to do is treated by many people with enthusiasm, as well as pecuniary help. It would seem that a thing that emanates from the truth and the right will live, no matter how little capacity is at hand to further it. The public has spoken in favor of nursing the cancerous poor with tender care, and the charity can never die, whoever tends it.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.
668 Water Street, Corlears Park.

Depew's Scarecrow Prediction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What you say of Mr. Depew's scarecrow prediction at the dawn of better times is very lenient under the circumstances. It is marvelous that he should be the first and only one to hoist the danger signal to warn the approach of confidence.

He and the railroads have been among the first to profit by the advance wave of prosperity. In fact, he and they have been overwhelmed with it, and wealth is surging upon them faster than they can receive it. He forgets that, outside of the farmers and a few lucky speculators, but few are sharing this golden harvest as yet. He forgets that this harvest is a providential phenomenon, the fruits of which cannot be generally distributed without the re-establishment of the confidence which he is warning to "go slow" before anything but the "headlight" is visible.

But neither Mr. Depew nor any other man can "slow down" the rapidly advancing condition of confidence, unless he and the leaders of his party fail to continue to make good the pledges they made to the people, and it is not to be supposed that they will do this. J. E. W.

New York, Aug. 27, 1897.

NO DUTY ON TEETH IN USE.

Dingley Bill Permits Everyone to Bring Them in Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your usually just criticism of the Dingley tariff you have omitted to give our generous legislators the credit they deserve for the one kindhearted proviso in it, to which I desire to draw your attention. In Paragraph 680 of Vandegrift's Digest I find that every one, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude," is allowed to bring his teeth into the country free of duty. The paragraph says, (I quote from the free list,) "Teeth, natural or unmanufactured"!

Nothing is said of arms or legs, although they might have been taxed as so many things are, by the ominous letters N. S. P. F.—not specially provided for—which could have been slipped in like the 10 per cent. discriminating duty, and every American returning to his native country have been compelled to pay a ransom for the privilege of retaining his members, for, in such case, if Secretary Gage's orders to keep at the Custom Houses samples of all presumably dutiable articles until the question of the retroactive act was settled were obeyed, our docks might have had the appearance of a battlefield the night after the contest. Possibly the difficulty of obtaining and preserving such samples led to their not being mentioned as sources of income to our probably deficient Treasury.

Our gratitude for such a favor should be great, but we owe a deep debt to the bold Senator or Representative who opposed the exaction of the tooth duty, for in order to have it placed on the free list the question of duty must have been mooted.

Let this noble man give his name to the public, so that, "when the time comes, and long and late may it come to his lordship," that his "teeth natural, not manufactured," may have to give place to "teeth manufactured," his grateful countrymen may have the pleasure of subscribing the sum necessary, not only to supply that want, but also to have a fund to pay the duty levied on such teeth, whenever he returns to our hospitable shores, no matter how often business, pleasure, or health may require him to leave his native country. FAIR PLAY.

Summit, N. J., Aug. 24, 1897.

How Puppies Should Be Fed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I had noticed the letter in THE TIMES inquiring about the feeding of puppies, I would have answered sooner, but I only saw the answer mentioning poisoning, and your item in to-day's issue.

Puppies must be given boiled or scalded milk, and a little cornmeal or oatmeal mush; never bones, as they break the teeth, and often the puppies do not digest them. Hard crusts of bread or toast should be given to them to gnaw on instead of bone. No scraps should be allowed them; feed two or three times a day, say morning, noon, and evening; no pieces of fat or dainty bits of meat.

When cold weather comes meat may be given if minced very fine, and in small quantities, being very careful not to overtax the digestion.

If a puppy is properly fed during the first year of his life he will be a healthy dog with a good digestion. If not, he will always have a weak stomach, have skin disease, and other troubles.

The owner of the puppies had better get one of the numerous books on the subject from the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, but whatever he does, no giving of bits in the kitchen or around the dinner table from servants or children should be permitted. The plate of food of proper quantity and quality should be prepared and given them, and nothing else.

I have brought up a number of dogs, and never had any trouble, because I looked after their feeding myself, which, to have good results, must be attended to as carefully as the feeding of a baby. A sickly dog is a miserable object. ORANGE COUNTY.

Aug. 26, 1897.

THE PASSING OF POPULISM.

The Party Disintegrating in the Strongholds of the West.

From The St. Louis Republic, (Silver, Dem.)

Evidences multiply daily of the rapid disintegration of Populism. The forces that a short while ago co-operated under this name are seeking natural channels and forming alliances with established agencies for the promotion of good government and the working out of reforms.

The desperation of the extreme element is corroborative proof of the fatal decline into which the Populism that asserted itself with such disastrous results to both old parties three or four years ago has fallen. It was first developed at the recent National conference held at Nashville. This affair attracted no attention from political students and genuine reformers in any part of the country, and it has already been forgotten by most everybody except the few misguided spirits that actually participated in it. Two or three events of special significance have since happened which give additional proof of the truth of the observation of the keenest-scented Middle-of-the-Roader in the country, Tom Watson, to the effect that the party was dissolving into its natural elements.

The fiery address of Milton Park of Texas, Chairman of the National Organization Committee, urging upon Populists everywhere to "stick together" has fallen flat, and is being laughed at by thousands of voters who were seriously influenced by such documents a year ago. Coxey is in the saddle in Ohio, and is known to be riding an unwilling steed purchased with Mark Hanna's corruption fund. This performance has driven the sincere and honest element out of the party in Ohio, and disgusted it in all other parts of the country. Last but not least, news comes from Kansas, the birthplace of Populism, that the Populists in 95 of the 106 counties of that State have by formal decree decided to abolish their party autonomy, and co-operate heartily and in good faith with the Democracy.

As Kansas sets the example for Western Populism, States like Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Washington, and Idaho may be expected to fall in line when the opportunity is presented, and assist the regular Democratic organization in its fight against Hannaism in all its varied and dangerous forms. The Middle-of-the-Roaders can stay in the middle of the road with Hanna, and pick up whatever scraps of plunder he may see fit to drop from his chariot. Coxey has so thoroughly exposed their motives that Democrats will not stop to argue with them. They are free to take what is left of Populism, and do what they please with it.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld's Portrait.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It was by the merest chance that the one-thousand-dollar order for ex-Gov. Altgeld's official portrait did not go to a woman in Illinois instead of to a man in Wisconsin. The lady in question paints china and satin bags and goodness knows what all in one of the smaller towns of the State. She was having a hard time supporting her family, and there was some thought of ordering this picture for the State House at Springfield of her, just to help her along. This was told to a woman artist of this city, with the expectation that she would be pleased; but she wasn't a bit. She said she didn't like charity mixed up with art any better than politics, and she asked whether the woman alluded to could paint a good portrait. To which her informant replied that he guessed she could if she tried; as yet she had only painted flowers, but she did them real well!

Conscientious Legislator Snubbed.

From The Fayetteville (Ark.) Sentinel.

Legislator Hartsell, who represents Columbia County, has returned $90 to the State Treasury because his conscience could not rest easy on account of the pay he received for fifteen Sundays. It strikes us the conscience of the pious Hartsell is working the wrong way. The Legislature was not in session on Sunday, and consequently he wasn't doing the State any harm. That's the money he ought to have kept. It's the week-day pay he should have returned, as there is no telling what damage he may have inflicted.

Negro Labor for the North.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

When cotton spinning shall, as in a few years it will, become a leading industry in the cotton States, Northern white female cotton operatives will find it to their interest and may be even driven to come South to work in the mills, while cheaper negro labor will be carried North to work in the mills there. The negro will work for lower wages than the whites can, and the result is going to be that Northern factories will be filled with negroes from the South.

A Compliment from Abroad.

From The Northern Ensign, Wick, Scotland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, founded in 1851, is a high-class Democratic newspaper. Primarily its great success is founded upon its reputation for presenting the news of the day completely and accurately without sensational display, but with THE TIMES the news is not restricted to the world of affairs—it includes as well the world of literature and art, of science, of religion, and of social progress. Its discussions in these fields are highly prized by the public. In politics THE TIMES is one of the most aggressive of newspapers. It is a zealous and enlightened advocate of the reforms of the time. A reader of THE TIMES is sure to be kept fully informed of the doings of parties and politicians, and of political tendencies in local, State, and National affairs. In the financial world THE TIMES stands high, its page of financial news being notably full, excellent, and trustworthy, making the paper a daily manual for investors and managers of financial institutions.

The Times Congratulated.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Advertiser most heartily congratulates THE NEW YORK TIMES on the splendid result of the first year under its new management. Its business for July of this year exceeds that of the corresponding month of last year by $15,000. This is highly creditable to the people of New York who patronize that high-toned, conservative paper.

NUGGETS.

To Steal a Base.

"I see they are getting contributions for a statue of Van de Air, the baseball player, but no provision is being made for a pedestal."

"I am told they expect to represent him in the act of stealing a base."—Detroit Journal.

Repulsed.

Miss Allington—How old do you think a man ought to be before he marries?

Mr. Benham—Forty, at least.

Miss Allington—Oh, dear! Why would you have him wait so long?

Mr. Benham—Because he is pretty sure to know better by that time.—Cleveland Leader.

Yankees Wouldn't Fight that Way.

The story was told on an Alabama man who turned Radical after the war. He was making a Republican speech one day, when some one asked him if he had not said in that very town before the war that "we could whip the Yankees with popguns." He replied that he had said so, but "the darned Yankees would not fight us with popguns."—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Mutual Interest.

"So that young man wants to marry you?" said Mabel's father.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Do you know how much his salary is?"

"No; but it's an awfully strange coincidence."

"What do you mean?"

"Herbert asked me the very same question about you."—Washington Star.

OVER THERE IN KANSAS.

From The Denver Evening News.

Papers have a lot to say,
Sneerin' like, o' Kansas,
Welt it to 'em every day,
Chuckin' fun at Kansas.
Air jes' full o' slander darts
From the busy Eastern marts—
'Nuff to break the people's hearts
Over there in Kansas.

Say that's where cyclones are born,
On the plains o' Kansas,
Every word a word o' scorn
Fur the folks in Kansas.
Hoppers darkenin' the sun,
Dozen of 'em weigh a ton,
Seem to think it's lots o' fun
Crackin' jokes at Kansas.

Now it's come their time to laugh,
Them 'ar folks in Kansas,
Givin' Easterners the gaff
'Bout affairs in Kansas.
Fields a-bulgin' out with wheat,
Corn fur all the world to eat,
Other crops that can't be beat,
Over there in Kansas.

Trains a-haulin' out the stuff
From the plains o' Kansas,
Railroads can't git cars enough
Fur to empty Kansas.
Ort to see the farmers grin,
Stroke the lilacs on their chin,
As the cash comes rollin' in,
Over there in Kansas.

Women singin' songs o' glee
'Bout ol' fruitful Kansas,
Babies crowin' merrily
Everywhere in Kansas.
Purty gals a-buyin' clothes
Toggin' out from head to foes,
Style? You bet your life she goes
Over there in Kansas.

When the cares o' day are done
On the plains o' Kansas,
An' the kids begin to yawn,
Sleepy like, in Kansas,
Farmer wipes his glasses blurred,
Reads a chapter o' the Word,
Then kneels down and thanks the Lord
That he lives in Kansas.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Attacking Afridis and Orakzais Driven Back by British Forces in Afghanistan.

ATES ON MOROCCO'S COAST

People Said to be on Their Way to Constantinople to Cause Bomb Explosions—The New German Ambassador's Instructions.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A special from Simla says that the Daulatzai tribe of Afridis near Kohat descended from the hills in strong force during Thursday night and attacked and captured the village of Ublan, setting fire to the buildings, nearly all of which were destroyed. Gen. Biggs, commanding the forces at Kohat, having heard of the Afridis' plans, had prepared a force and went out on Friday morning and attacked the enemy. After sharp fighting the Afridis were driven back to the hills with heavy losses. The British loss consisted of one Sepoy killed and a native officer and two Sepoys wounded.

The Times's Simla correspondent cites as an instance of the lack of cohesion in the frontier tribes' plans the fact that while the Afridis have dispersed to their homes, the Orakzais have begun to move. A party of the latter crossed the Ublan Pass, six miles from Kohat, and attacked the Mahmudzai Post, which was held by a company of native infantry and the border militia. Gen. Biggs, commanding at Kohat, issued from that place with a field battery and two companies of Scots Fusiliers and native infantry. The Orakzais retired to the Ublan ridge, where they were shelled by the battery. The infantry then stormed and captured the ridge with only one casualty. The Government troops occupied the ridge for several hours, but as the tribesmen were in full retreat, the force withdrew to the plain.

Col. Richardson, with a flying column, at Hangu, learned yesterday (Thursday) that a post on the Samana range was being attacked. He at once sent a force of native infantry and a section of the Derajat mountain battery to reinforce the Samana garrison.

The latest reports are to the effect that firing has been heard in the direction of the post, so there is little doubt that this attack will be repelled as was the one at Ublan.

This rising, the correspondent says, emphasizes the necessity of moving a large force with a view of attacking Tirah. Three columns, of probably two brigades each, are being organized, and other operations on the frontier are being postponed meanwhile.

So far only six sepoys from Lundikotal have arrived at Jamrud. They reported that they had been disarmed, and it is believed, therefore, that the 350 members of the Lundikotal Rifles have been disarmed by the attacking Afridis.

GEN. LOW FAVORS DELAY.

He Would Not Restore Order in India Until the Season Is Cooler.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Graphic to-day publishes an interview with Gen. Sir Robert Low, who commanded the Chitral relief expedition in 1895, in which Gen. Low is quoted as saying:

"We have enough troops there to restore order, and to recapture Khyber very quickly, but it would be unwise to move for three weeks yet. If it can be helped, until the climate is healthier and transportation arrangements can be made. There will probably be serious fighting, but the Afridis must be cowed and Tirah must be occupied and a good military road made to that place. It is not worth while to garrison the Khyber Pass with our own troops."

Gen. Low does not think the Sultan has anything to do with the rising.

He believes that it is possible that the Ameer was ignorant of the tribes' intentions, but feels certain that Gen. Gholam Haidar, commander of the Ameer's troops in East Afghanistan, was not. Gen. Gholam Haidar, he says, is the biggest fanatic in Asia.

Gen. Low thinks that the freedam of the press in India is largely responsible for the trouble, and opposes the subsidizing of the tribes, which, he declares, is always a sign of weakness.

QUESTIONS FOR THE AMEER.

The British Indian Government Sends a Second Letter Requesting Specific Answers.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.—In the second letter sent by the Indian Government to the Ameer of Afghanistan with reference to the complicity of Afghan subjects in the outbreaks of the Indian tribes on the frontier, the Government requests that specific answers be given to certain specific questions and that generalities be avoided.

ANXIETY FOR BALUCHISTAN.

Telegraph Line Through the Bolan Pass Has Been Cut.

QUETTA, Baluchistan, Aug. 27.—The anxiety experienced here over the rumors that the uprising of the tribesmen of the frontier will extend to this district was increased to-day by the discovery that the telegraph line through the Bolan Pass has been cut.

The Bolan Pass is a defile in the mountains of Baluchistan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about fifty-five miles in length, on the route from the Lower Indus to the tableland of Afghanistan. The greatest elevation is 5,793 feet. The Bolan River rises in this pass at 4,494 feet above the sea.

By the treaty of Khelat in 1875 it came under British protection, the Khan receives an annuity and assistance from the British in case of disorder, and Great Britain has the right to maintain military stations in the Bolan Pass and to take steps to guard a free passage through it. Since 1877 an agent of the British Governor General of India has resided at Khelat and to him the Khan is amenable.

The area of Baluchistan is about 122,000 square miles, and its population is estimated at 459,000. The inhabitants are divided into two great branches, called Baluchees and Brahuees, differing in language, figure, and manners. Both races are brave and capable of enduring much fatigue. All the Baluchees are excellent marksmen, and are fond of field sports.

Quetta, or Shawl, is a town of Baluchistan near the Afghan border. It is occupied by the British as a military post, and is situated in an elevated but fertile valley twenty miles northwest of the Bolan Pass. Its native population is only 2,000 souls.

TO PUT DOWN THE AFRIDIS.

Large Force to be Sent Against the Afghanistan Tribesmen.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.—The Government has decided to send an expedition in large force against the Afridis.

The Upper Swat tribes on the right bank of the river have paid a fine of 20,000 rupees for revolting against the Government.

Gen. Blood's column returned to Thana yesterday. All is quiet at Shabkadar.

It is believed here that the Orakzais are not sufficiently in earnest to attack the British posts on the Samana Range.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Bombay says that the Mad Mullah of Haddah commanded the Afridis who have just captured the Afridis forts in the Khyber Pass, which, the dispatch adds, the natives will now keep sealed up.

BUBONIC PLAGUE INCREASING.

The Kirkee Bazaar Closed and the Cantonment Camp Reopened.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.—Advices from Poona are to the effect that the ravages of the bubonic plague are increasing seriously, and the Kirkee Bazaar has been closed entirely.

Prof. Haffkine, who some time ago contracted the disease in a mild form while conducting experiments for the discovery of a preventive for it, is inoculating the people at Kirkee with the preventive virus. A detail of officers and men is conducting a house-to-house visitation in the city.

The segregation camp is full, and the cantonment camp has been reopened.

PIRATES SEIZE ANOTHER BARK.

Captain and Four Men of a Portuguese Vessel Carried Off in the Mediterranean.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—The Portuguese bark Rosita Faro has been attacked off the coast of Morocco by pirates belonging to the Bocoza Kabyles. The Captain and four of the crew of the bark were carried off.

The Italian bark Fiducia, Capt. Razeto, from Pascagoula for Marseilles, was boarded on Aug. 15, abreast of Cape Baba, by fourteen pirates, who sacked the vessel, carrying off the Captain, boatswain, and a seaman.

KILLED ON THE JUNGFRAU.

Two Guides Perish and an Austrian Tourist Injured.

BERNE, Aug. 27.—Two guides were killed and an Austrian tourist was seriously injured recently while attempting the ascent of the Jungfrau, by being thrown over a precipice by the collapse of a snow cornice.

TOBACCO SEIZED AT COLON.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 27.—Six cases landed here from the steamer Allianca, which were supposed to contain lard and prints, were found upon examination by the customs authorities to be filled with tobacco of excellent quality and were seized by the officers. The import duties on tobacco are very high.

GERMANY'S TARIFF PROTEST.

Von Holleben Coming to Washington with Special Instructions.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Dr. von Holleben, the newly appointed German Ambassador to the United States, will take with him to Washington special instructions on tariff matters, with strong arguments in support of the German protest against the Dingley bill.

KING MWANGA A CAPTIVE.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.—King Mwanga left Uganda secretly on July 6 to organize a rising at Budda against the Government. The King's forces were defeated on July 20 by Deputy Commissioner Major Ternan. The King escaped to German territory and surrendered himself to the Germans, who are detaining him.

Order has been restored throughout Uganda, the whole of which is loyal except Budda.

The last news received was that Major Ternan was slightly wounded. He, it was said, intended to proclaim the infant Mwanga King, with a regency.

DUKE OF YORK IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Duke and Duchess of York, in Phoenix Park, this morning presented new colors to the Second Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, the Second Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, and the First Battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Regiment.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, Countess Cadogan, and Lord Roberts of Candahar, commander of the forces in Ireland; the latter's staff, and thousands of spectators were present, in spite of the fact that a drenching rain was falling. The Duke of York made a short but appropriate speech to the troops.

ROYAL WEDDING IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27.—The Princess Ingeborg Charlotte Frederica, second daughter of the Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, was married at 2 o'clock to-day in the palace chapel here to Prince Charles, Duke of Westergetland, third son of King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of members of the Danish and Swedish royal families, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the Princess of Wales.

The city was profusely decorated in honor of the young couple and the people accorded them an enthusiastic reception. The Princess was born in 1878, and the Prince was born in 1861.

Belsey—Foster.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Times this morning announces the marriage at Harrogate on Wednesday of Francis Flint Belsey of Rochester, and Kate Morrison Foster of New York.

BOMBS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, Mahmoud Nedim Bey, telegraphs that a number of persons are proceeding to Constantinople for the purpose of causing bomb explosions.

It is announced that there were eleven Armenians concerned in the recent bomb outrages here. Of this number one man has committed suicide, and eight men have been arrested.

Greece Asked Her Ability to Pay.

ATHENS, Aug. 27.—The powers have asked Greece to state the amount she is able to pay as a first installment of the Turkish indemnity and to mention the revenues she can assign to guarantee the whole amount.

Djevad Pasha Fired on in Crete.

CANEA, ISLAND OF CRETE, Aug. 27.—The insurgents on Wednesday last fired on Djevad Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Crete, while he was outside of Suda, compelling him to abandon his intention of visiting the Fortress of Izzedden.

Queen Approves of Appointments.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Queen has approved of the appointment of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Quartermaster General to the Forces, to succeed Gen. Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant General, the appointment to go into effect in October. Gen. Sir George Stewart White will succeed Gen. Wood as Quartermaster General.

Coaling Station for Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the Government of Corea has ceded or leased Deer Island, near Rusan, to Russia for use as a coaling station, with the consent of the Japanese Government, which was disappointed at the failure to arrange an alliance with England.

King of Siam at Potsdam.

POTSDAM, Aug. 27.—The King of Siam, who arrived here yesterday evening and who was received with every mark of honor by Emperor William, previous to taking up his residence at the palace, placed a wreath of flowers this morning upon the tomb of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

Review of Dreibund Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says he learns that a scheme is on foot to hold a great review of the troops of the powers composing the Dreibund at Vienna on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Austria of Emperor Francis Joseph, in 1898.

Cruiser to be Called Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A new first-class cruiser which is to be launched next month is to be christened the Bismarck. This is interpreted as being an indication that better relations exist between the ex-Chancellor and Emperor William.

Irish Post Office Blown Up.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Post Office at Laneborough, County Longford, was dynamited at 2 o'clock this morning. The front of the building was destroyed but nobody was injured.

Lord Inverurie Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The death is announced of Ian Douglas Montagu Keith Falconer, (Lord Inverurie,) eldest son of the Earl of Kintore. Lord Inverurie was a Lieutenant in the Third Battalion of Gordon Highlanders. He was twenty years of age.

Control of British Protectorates.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Manchester Guardian publishes the formal announcement that a transfer is imminent of the control of British protectorates from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

NO CHANGE IN SPAIN'S POLICY.

Gen. Azcarraga Announces His Confidence in Weyler—Sagasta's Gloomy View.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Gen. Azcarraga, the Spanish Premier, at the Cabinet Council over which he presided last night, declared the Government would follow in the footsteps of the late Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo.

Continuing, Gen. Azcarraga announced that the Government had full confidence in Capt. Gen. Weyler's political and military conduct of affairs in Cuba. Personally, the Premier was aware that the insurrection in Cuba was approaching an end, and if the United States made any demonstration, he remarked, which he hoped would not be the case, Spain would do her duty.

The Premier closed his speech by appealing for the good will of all Conservatives.

Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, has made a fresh declaration on the political situation. He says it is daily growing worse in Cuba, and continues serious in the Philippine Islands. Señor Sagasta is ready to apply autonomy to Cuba, and expresses the belief that the Liberals will assume power earlier than expected.

Referring to the possibility of a rising in favor of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, Señor Sagasta asserts that the Carlists are already prepared for a rising, and are only awaiting a false step upon the part of the Government or a favorable opportunity to take up arms.

GEN. WOODFORD'S RECEPTION.

He Will Leave Paris on Aug. 31 and Go to San Sebastian.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Woodford, Minister to Spain, has cabled the State Department that he will leave Paris on Aug. 31 for San Sebastian, where the Queen Regent is spending the Summer.

Recent reports from Spain said that the Queen Regent would not receive Minister Woodford until she returned to Madrid, but the State Department has been aware for some time that Gen. Woodford would be received at San Sebastian, unless the Queen contemplated returning to Madrid very soon after his arrival in Spain.

It has been unusual to receive foreign Ministers where Courts have not been established, and no Court has been maintained at San Sebastian.

As soon as Gen. Woodford is received he will be in a position to open negotiations with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who could not recognize him as Minister until he had been received by the sovereign.

Watching the Dauntless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The State Department has again received information that the steamer Dauntless is about to fit out a filibustering expedition from Savannah, Ga. The usual telegrams to Government officials to be on the watch for her have been sent.

Diario de la Marina Fined.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The Diario de la Marina has been fined $125 for printing an editorial headed, "Those Weeping—Those Laughing."

VICTORY FOR CLOAKMAKERS.

Meyer Jonasson & Co., Among Other Employers, Yield to Union Demands.

The cloakmakers have been generally successful in their strikes and demands for an advance of wages, and their prospects for winning all along the line are reported as very bright.

Secretary Rosenberg and Walking Delegate Rosenthal of the cloakmakers called yesterday on the firm of Meyer Jonasson & Co., who employ about 1,500 hands, and asked for an advance of 35 per cent. for the workers. The visit had been expected, and Mr. Jonasson received the delegates. They reported that he agreed to pay the advance. The firm has some very large orders which must be filled at once.

The news that Meyer Jonasson & Co. had made an agreement with the union had an effect upon other large manufacturers, and Julius Stein & Co. of 560 Broadway, Rubel, Wile & Co., and several other firms announced that they would agree to the schedule.

Several firms, however, are still holding out, and several others have not yet been called upon by the union. Secretary Rosenberg said all would be compelled to pay the union rates of wages or lose the Fall trade, as the strikers will be rigidly pushed against all who refused to pay living wages.

The cigarette makers' strike was still on yesterday, and thus far only a couple of employers have agreed to pay the advance of 20 cents per 1,000 demanded by the union. Manufacturer Schencker, against whom the strike is pushed most vigorously, said he had always paid his hands higher wages than were paid in any other cigarette factories. The strike, he said, was instigated by the small manufacturers, who told their employes if they were driven out of the business their hands would be forced out of employment.

Secretary Rosenberg of the cloakmakers said last night that contractors employing 660 hands had made settlements late in the day, and the men would return to work this morning. Strikers were ordered in the afternoon in the factories of Levine Brothers, at 118 Spring Street, and Gurewitz & Co., at 76 Mercer Street. Nearly 400 men went out.

MISS HUMPHREY STILL ALIVE.

John Hallenbeck Committed Without Bail for a Hearing.

John Hallenbeck, the young man who on Thursday night last shot his sweetheart, Lizzie Humphrey, while she was on a visit to his family at 159 Broadway, Williamsburg, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, on the charge of assault with intent to kill, and was committed without bail for a hearing on Sept. 2.

Miss Humphrey was still alive in St. Catharine's Hospital last night. She was so weak during the day that the doctors were unable to probe for the bullet in her lung. For some time before the shooting she had been under the care of Dr. David Myerle of Bedford Avenue for weak lungs. He said last evening he didn't think she could survive the injuries.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Harlem Opera House begins its season to-night with Bancroft the magician. The theatre has been prettily redecorated and refurnished.

Ffolliott Paget arrived yesterday on the Lucania. She will appear prominently with Rose Coghlan and Jeffreys Lewis in "The Sporting Duchess" this season.

Charles Frohman's first comedy production of the season will be made at Hoyt's Theatre Oct. 4. A special cast has been engaged for the piece, which is from the French, but not yet named.

Andrew Mack will begin his engagement under the management of Messrs. Rich & Harris at Hartford Sept. 2 in Ramsay Morris's new comedy, "An Irish Gentleman." Mr. Mack will be supported by a company including Marie Bates, Richard J. Dillon, Olive White, and George Deyo.

Della Fox has bought Edwin Carleton's sloop yacht Carmen, in which she will take a few sea trips before the opening of "The Wedding Day," Sept. 13, which is a week earlier than originally intended. The tri-star combination will extend their tour to the Pacific coast. Frank Slocum, formerly Richard Mansfield's business manager, has been engaged to assist Frank Murray, the manager of the company.

Ira Hards, the stage manager of "Secret Service," and Ina Hammer, an actress, were married last Saturday. Miss Hammer appeared two seasons ago at the Empire Theatre in "Rasperry Shrub Sec," playing successfully the part of the prim old maid. She will appear this season in the role of Mme. Ribot in one of the "Never Again" road companies. Mr. Hard goes to Paris to stage the French production of "Secret Service."

The fact that a lady named Mrs. M. Tempest arrived on the Columbia yesterday caused a report to be circulated in the theatre centre that Marie Tempest, the actress, had unexpectedly come to New York. The report was denied by Mrs. Tempest, and the message conveyed to callers by a servant that she was not the actress was accepted in a very incredulous manner. One well-known actress, who was more incredulous than the rest, got the number of Mrs. Tempest's room and investigated for herself. Some of the visitors to the hotel were so importunate that the clerks were compelled to ask them to leave. Miss Marie Tempest is now playing in London, and will not come to New York before next season, when she will play an engagement with Charles Frohman.

DEATH OF OGDEN GOELET

American Millionaire Expires on His Yacht, Mayflower, at Anchor in Cowes Roads.

ILL FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS

He Worried over Family Affairs, Particularly the Proposed Marriage of His Daughter to the Duke of Manchester.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 27.—Ogden Goelet of New York is dead. He expired on board his yacht, the Mayflower, which was at anchor in Cowes roads.

Mr. Goelet had been ill for about two months. His illness became serious a few days ago, and his physician, Dr. Dawson, then deemed it necessary to hold a consultation, and summoned Sir William Henry Broadbent, Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who came to Cowes on Sunday last, accompanied by his son, and both were in constant attendance upon Mr. Goelet until his death. Mr. Goelet suffered from affections of the chest, and succumbed literally through weakness.

His wife, son, and daughter, and the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, brother of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Mrs. Herbert, who is a sister of Mrs. Goelet, were present when the end came.

The body will be embalmed and taken to New York.

The lowering of the Mayflower's ensign to half mast was the first intimation to the people on shore that Mr. Goelet was dead.

It is said that for some time past Mr. Goelet had been very much worried over family affairs. The marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Manchester, which it was recently announced had been arranged, was strongly opposed by him. The Goelets relinquished Lord Wimborne's house, in London, which they had leased for the season, a fortnight ago.

OGDEN GOELET'S CAREER.

He Was a Society and Club Man and One of the Richest in New York.

Ogden Goelet belonged to one of the oldest of New York families, and was almost as well known in the society of London and at Continental resorts as he was in this city and at Newport. For the last five or six years he had spent most of his time abroad. In 1893, on the occasion of the cup races between the Vigilant and Valkyrie II., he was here with the yacht White Ladye, and entertained quite extensively. He was in Newport last Summer, and in the Fall his town house at 608 Fifth Avenue was open for a short time. He was on terms of personal friendship with the Prince of Wales, and his frequent visits to Nice and Cannes during the yachting seasons when social life is at high pitch kept him among the leaders in society on the Continent.

He was born in 1851, and was one of the two sons of the late Robert Goelet. Mr. Goelet and his brother Robert, who is now at Newport, were born in a house at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street. From their father and uncle, Peter Goelet, who died in 1879, the two brothers came into possession of immense fortunes. Their wealth was in the form of real estate, and they have made a practice of rarely or never selling, so that the estate was constantly increasing in value, and is now one of the richest in the city. The "Goelet farm" originally extended from the Windsor Hotel to the East River, and they have many other parcels of real estate in New York City owned by them. The land on which Sherry's establishment, the Imperial Hotel, and the Knickerbocker Theatre are erected belongs to the Goelets, being leased at graduated rentals so that the income of the estate is constantly increasing.

Donor of the Goelet Cups.

In the business world Mr. Goelet figured chiefly as the manager of his own estate. He was one of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House, holding Box No. 1, but rarely took any active interest in its business affairs. He had a beautiful villa at Newport, and one at Nice, where he entertained the Prince of Wales on more than one occasion.

Mr. Goelet was an enthusiastic yachtsman, but was never a racing man. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club for seventeen years, and sixteen times the Goelet Cups of $1,000 and $500 value have been the chief prizes contested for annually by the club. He built the schooner Norseman shortly after joining the yacht club, but she was for cruising and not for racing. When he went abroad several years ago he chartered the White Ladye from Mrs. Langtry, but in 1896 he had the twin screw steel yacht Mayflower built at Glasgow from designs by George L. Watson, and it is said that in luxurious appointments this yacht has never been surpassed. The Mayflower became his favorite habitation, and it was on board of her he breathed his last.

Mr. Goelet married Miss Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the banker, about twenty years ago and had two children, the daughter, Miss May, a young woman of about nineteen, and a son, Robert Goelet II., two years younger. Rumors were published recently in London that Miss Goelet was engaged to the young Duke of Roxburghe, whose estates cover 60,000 acres and have an annual rental value of $250,000. A previous report of the engagement of Miss Goelet to the Duke of Manchester was promptly denied both by the Duke and by Mr. Goelet, although it was asserted ever afterward that there was some truth in it.

On April 7 last, while at Nice, the Prince of Wales received Queen Victoria on board his yacht, Britannia, and his Royal Highness took the occasion to present Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet to her Majesty.

Jubilee Dinner to the Prince.

Mr. Goelet's London residence was Wimborne House, one of the handsomest establishments in London. During the jubilee festivities Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales at Wimborne House, which was one of the social successes of the season. After that the Goelet family went to Cowes on the Mayflower and took an active interest in the yacht racing at that place. It is believed the strain which he underwent entertaining guests at this place contributed to cause his death, although his health had not been rugged for several years.

The family connection affected by Mr. Goelet's death is large. The recent marriage of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson made young Mr. Vanderbilt Mr. Goelet's brother-in-law. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, whose mother was a Goelet, was his cousin.

Mr. Goelet was a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Union, Racquet, New York, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, the Tuxedo, Meyers, and Riding Clubs, the American Museum of Natural History and Fine Arts Society, and belonged to the Patriarchs during their existence. He also had membership in numerous other associations and kept up an active interest in New York's public affairs. He was generous in his gifts to charitable projects.

Of French Huguenot Origin.

The Goelet family is of French Huguenot origin. The founder of the American branch was Jean Goelet, who came to this city in 1718 and married the daughter of Jan Cannon, a wealthy merchant. His son Peter engaged in the hardware business in Hanover Square, at the "sign of the golden key."

He and his son, Peter P. Goelet, prospered, and when the latter died in 1830, his estate was computed to be worth $500,000. At this time the wealthiest man in New York, John Jacob Astor, was rated at $1,000,000, and not more than three or four other men in the city had fortunes larger than Peter P. Goelet. His two sons, Peter and Robert, formed the real estate and banking firm of Peter Goelet & Co., and speedily built their thousands into millions. In 1861 their wealth was computed to be about $6,000,000, and in 1873, after the panic, when real estate was at its lowest ebb, their estate was figured at $18,000,000. The death of both brothers in 1879 did not cause the estate to be distributed, but Ogden and Robert Goelet succeeding to the largest share of it, kept it together, and their holdings of real property in this city are now conservatively estimated to be worth about $30,000,000.

S. S. LUCANIA'S FAST TRIP.

Five and a Half Days from Queenstown with a Big Passenger List.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, after a remarkably fast run of a little over five and a half days, arrived at her pier late yesterday afternoon. She had a large passenger list, there being 382 saloon passengers, 320 second-cabin passengers, and 570 steerage. Sir Donald Smith, who, as Canadian High Commissioner attended the Queen's jubilee and was elevated to the peerage, was among the passengers. He is now Lord Glencoe. With him were Lady Glencoe, his son-in-law, Dr. R. J. B. Howard, and Mrs. Howard, and Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Mackenzie. Dr. Mackenzie is physician to the Queen.

Lord Glencoe said, respecting the Dingley tariff, that he didn't believe it would injure Canadian trade.

William Astor Chanler was another passenger.

James Burke-Roche, M. P., and A. P. Arnold, M. P., who were said to be coming here on their way to the Klondike, came on the Lucania. They denied the Klondike story. They are here for a pleasure trip.

The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, another passenger, had a good deal of difficulty on the pier in finding his baggage, and declined to talk of his European trip.

James A. Carse brought a case of sewing articles, including scissors and needles, and intended for a present to a young woman in Providence. He paid $40 for them, and under the Dingley tariff he was compelled to pay a duty of $36.

Miss Ffolliott Paget, the actress, had to pay $8.20 on some canned meats and jellies that she had brought over.

Calderon Carlisle, who is counsel to the Spanish Legation at Washington, and who went abroad to confer with the Spanish officials, returned with Mrs. Carlisle. He refused to be interviewed. They went to the Waldorf.

The sum of $4,000 in duties was collected from the Lucania's passengers.

Regarding their trip Capt. McKay said they sighted the American Line steamship St. Louis at daybreak Wednesday. They overhauled and had her abreast at 6 A. M., and at night she was hull down astern. The Lucania made 558 knots that day, which is only 4 knots less than her best day's record.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS ARRIVES.

William Rockefeller and C. P. Huntington Are Passengers.

The St. Louis made a fast trip of a little over 6 days 9 hours from Southampton, arriving at this port shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Among her passengers were William Rockefeller and his family, who have been in Switzerland for nearly two months. They had twenty big trunks, twelve bags, and fourteen small grips. They declared the value of their dutiable baggage at $865, on which $162 was collected as duty.

Mr. Rockefeller assisted the porters in handling the luggage. An obliging Inspector saved them delay by making only a perfunctory examination and disturbing but little of the contents.

C. P. Huntington's trunks were subjected to the usual overhauling, and while the Inspectors were at work he said, when asked about the strikes: "I have been in Europe, and the papers there have had little to say about them. Consequently I am not posted."

H. C. Frick of Pittsburg paid $400 duty, and as he paid he said: "I never paid money more cheerfully. I believe in the protective tariff. No one is scared about it in Europe. Prosperity is assured." Mr. Frick went to the Holland House.

Among other passengers on the St. Louis were the Right Rev. W. D. Walker, Bishop of Niagara; H. D. W. English, and A. J. Benedict.

John Bigelow and Miss Grace Bigelow were passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived yesterday.

On the Barbarossa, from Bremen, were Joseph L. Barbour, Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Charlouis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves Ely, the Right Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, and Baron von Meysenbug.

MAGOWAN LAWSUIT IN JERSEY.

Receiver for the Trenton Rubber Company Begins Proceedings.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—John T. Bird, receiver for the Trenton Rubber Company, to-day instituted suit in the Court of Chancery against William P. Hayes, Allen Magowan, and Mrs. Sarah J. Magowan. Hayes and Allen Magowan are sued because they were Directors of the Trenton Rubber Company during the time within which ex-Mayor Frank Magowan is accused of having overdrawn his accounts to the extent of $270,000, on the ground that, because of their carelessness, he was enabled to make this big overdraft.

Mrs. Sarah Magowan, who is now Allen Magowan's wife, and the stepmother of Frank Magowan, is made a defendant to the suit, because it is alleged that her husband about a year ago turned over all his property to her without any consideration.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Tennessee Central Railroad Company Buys $400,000 Worth of Rails.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Jere Baxter, President of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and W. J. Totten, representative of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, closed a contract for $400,000 worth of steel rails and fittings to be used in the construction of the road. The delivery of the material will begin in about six weeks. Contractors for building bridges, laying tracks, &c., are now here filing bids.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Fitzgerald, W. S. Pierce and J. H. Schiff of New York and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago, members of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, had a consultation to-day with Attorney General McKenna relative to the decrees recently entered in the United States Court for the foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific to satisfy the first mortgage and the Government's second mortgage.

Some portions of the decrees were not satisfactory to the Government, and the Reorganization Committee appeared before the Attorney General in the desire to reach a satisfactory understanding with the Government and thereby obviate further delay. They returned to New York this afternoon.

DEATH OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

He Was Warden of the Tombs and a Horse Breeder.

William Johnston, ex-Warden of the Tombs, died Wednesday afternoon from cancer at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. James B. Sheridan, 317 Lenox Avenue, after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Johnston was born in Westchester County in 1829, and for the last forty years was a resident of Washington Heights.

From his early youth he was a lover of horses, and at the time of his death was a prominent member of the Gentlemen's Driving Association and Supervisor of the National Trotting Association of America. Many years ago, when Harlem Lane was the great trotting ground, and when all races were trotting contests, he was, from his knowledge of horses and his well-known impartiality, always in demand as a judge or an arbitrator. He was an owner of many fast horses, among which was Bull Run, which held rank over all roadsters of the day.

At the time of the Fisk murder Mr. Johnston was Warden of the Tombs and had in his charge Edward S. Stokes. He also had in charge George Francis Train, who was also a prisoner charged with contempt of court and who refused to be bailed.

For several years Mr. Johnston had resided at the Hotel Majestic with his wife, but when his illness became serious he was removed to the residence of his sister-in-law, where he died. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Sheridan, and the remains will be interred in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Finley of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Brooklyn will officiate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Franklin E. Worcester.

Franklin E. Worcester, a well-known railroad man, died Thursday night at his home, 1,015 Butler Street, Brooklyn, at the age of sixty years. His death was due to liver trouble.

Mr. Worcester was a brother of E. D. Worcester, Secretary of the New York Central Railroad Company. He was formerly Treasurer of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, and was at one time connected with the Lake Shore Road. A few years ago he represented a New York syndicate in Chicago in connection with the East Elgin and Joliet Railroad. He was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

During the war Mr. Worcester served as a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment of New York. He was captured at the first battle of Bull Run and was confined in Libby Prison. Mr. Worcester was a lifelong friend of Judge Osborne, who died yesterday morning.

The two joined the Brooklyn Club on the same day, May 26, 1867, and coincidently both died within twelve hours of each other. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive Mr. Worcester.

Judge William J. Osborne.

Judge William J. Osborne of the Supreme Court died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 130 Amity Street, Brooklyn. His death had been expected for days. It was the culmination of an illness which began with grip over four months ago and which developed into a complication of troubles. As Judge Osborne had been in almost perfect health, it was not thought at first that his condition would become serious, but he was soon compelled to give up all work and remain at home. During the early part of his illness he ventured out twice, the last time suffering a relapse. For twenty-four hours before his death he was unconscious. His wife and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Topping; his stepson, Louis, and a nephew, Samuel D. Osborne, were at his bedside when he died.

Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

William James Osborne was born on June 9, 1836, in this city. He went to Columbia College Grammar School, and at the age of seventeen began the study of law in the office of James W. Gerard. On attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and began practice in this city. In 1858 he moved to Brooklyn and began taking an active part in public affairs.

He was elected Supervisor from the Sixth Ward in 1861, and was re-elected four times in succession. He was subsequently made Supervisor at Large, and on the expiration of his term of appointment he was elected Judge of the City Court, which position he held until the court passed out of existence in 1895, and its Judges, under a provision of law, were elevated to the Supreme Court bench.

Politically, he was always a Democrat, and he was for years Chairman of the Sixth Ward Democratic Association. He was at one time a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. For twenty-five years he was Secretary to the Board of Regents of the Long Island Hospital, and he was also a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs.

Mrs. Lucy Lefler.

Mrs. Lucy Lefler, wife of Albert Lefler, died Aug. 26 of spinal paralysis at her residence, 70 West Thirty-fifth Street, after a long illness. She was born fifty-five years ago at Northfield, Mass. Her father, the Rev. Dr. Janes, who died seven years ago, was a famous preacher. Mrs. Lefler and her sisters, Misses Mary A. and Margaret P. Janes, soon after reaching maturity, went to Baton Rouge, La., where they taught school until the beginning of the war. They then removed to this city, and obtained positions as teachers in the public schools, where the two surviving sisters are still employed. Mrs. Lefler was a prominent member of the Broadway Tabernacle congregation, and was throughout her life an ardent and enthusiastic church worker. Two daughters and a son survive. The body was taken to Northfield yesterday, where the funeral services and burial will take place at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Charles Wyllis Cass.

Charles Wyllis Cass, President of the Cass Realty Corporation, died at Trondjem, Norway, on Aug. 11. His body is now on the way to this city for burial.

Mr. Cass was in ill health for several years, and it was at the suggestion of his physician that he went abroad. He was very well known in club circles, being a member of the Union, Manhattan, Colonial, Reform, Church, and Princeton Law Clubs; also of the Bar Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Society, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. BURDICK, State Senator from Newport, R. I., died at his home yesterday morning after a short illness.

HARLO M. SPENCER, aged seventy-seven, a well-known aeronaut, died at the home of his son, Eugene Spencer, in Winsted, Conn., yesterday, from paralysis. Three sons and two daughters survive him. Mr. Spencer had made twenty-four ascensions in his life.

ARTHUR TILLMAN BURLEY, Chicago's pioneer crockery merchant, died yesterday, in that city, at the age of eighty-five. He was greatly esteemed and was prominent in church and charitable work. He was a high Mason, and for forty-seven years was Treasurer of his lodge.

JAMES O'BRIEN, a patrolman, attached to the Third Precinct Police Station, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning of paralysis at his home, 233 Columbia Street, at the age of thirty-seven years. He had been connected with the police force since 1888, and had an excellent record as an officer. The funeral will be held on Monday at 2 P. M.

Mrs. JANE BROWN, wife of James Brown, of 154 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning after an illness lasting but two days. Mrs. Brown was a native of Ireland. She came to this country when a young woman, and was married in 1863 in this city to Mr. Brown. In 1888 they moved to Brooklyn

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

anover National Bank
APITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
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Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this sixth day of August, 1897, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-seven (27) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers

80	645	1262
156	777	1452
213	808	1503
295	851	1613
343	898	1669
554	1000	1722
561	1015	1708
600	1121	1980
643	1135	1995

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1897, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 6th, 1897.
A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice-President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this sixth day of August, 1897.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public N. Y. County.

PUBLICATION BY THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.

May 24th, 1892. Estate of Edward Swift..$83.06
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, in New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
CHAS. E. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

LINCOLN STREET RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that a plan of reorganization of the LINCOLN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY has been agreed upon, and that copies thereof can be had by application at the New York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall St., New York, or to the undersigned, at Room 447, 32 Liberty St., New York.
FRANK H. CARTER,
Secretary Reorganization Committee.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing Sept. 2d 1897, secured upon lands known as the "Hartman & Myer" tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

More activity appeared in the stock market yesterday than for some days past. Transactions were extended through a larger list of stocks, and in total volume the day's business went beyond ordinary recent records. With but few exceptions the whole list advanced.

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Standard stocks like Rock Island and St. Paul and Burlington and New York Central were conspicuous in the day's dealings, and every one of the higher class shares reached better prices. Rock Island was the banner bearer of the day. In that stock there is a particularly heavy short interest. Yesterday it got but a foretaste of what is possible in an old-fashioned bull market, where securities are oversold by people who have legitimately no interest in them. Tens of thousands of shares of Rock Island stock are to-day short in the Wall Street market, for no other reason than that overwise speculators have gone short on a scale unwarranted either by their information or their financial responsibility. And as it is in Rock Island, so it is in many other stocks.

An unfortunate element in the present situation is that, though the short interest in this market is big, much of it is against the accounts of people who, in any fair advance, might not be able to make good their contracts—and, though this statement may in some quarters be not quite palatable, it is true.

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Railway earnings yesterday, just as on previous days, kept right along in the even record of uniform increases. And railway earnings are only beginning to increase. The increases now recorded, substantial though they be, are but hints of what there is every reason to believe will be tremendously bigger increases close ahead. The significant truth in this regard was yesterday quoted in Wall Street from a dispatch received from President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, analyzing the gains by his own company, as follows:

"Of the $43,368 increase in the first eighteen days' earnings 40 per cent. is in local business, 31 per cent. in merchandise forwarded West from Chicago, 24 per cent. in passenger business, and only 5 per cent. in east-bound through business. These figures show that the improvement is general and is not due to the movement of crops, which has barely commenced."

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Iron begins to go up. A bear argument thus disappears.

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Europe begins to buy. Strenuous efforts to disguise the fact continue. The disguises are insufficient. The fact exists—it is indisputable. Here not merely a bear argument goes glimmering, but an argument for security-market improvement comes into the situation of consequence too great for any immediate calculation.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 4925, coupon, at 125½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Kanawha & Mich.	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. Wor. pf.	½	L. E. & Western pf.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Manhattan	1½
Brook. Union Gas	1½	Met. Traction	2⅛
Canadian Pacific	¾	M., K. & Texas	¼
Ches. & Ohio	1	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Chicago Gas	½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	3
C. G. West. pf., B.	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	⅝
C., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	⅛
C. & Northwestern	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	9	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Ont. & Western	⅝
Consol. Ice	1¼	P. C. C. & St. L.	⅝
D. S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. Island.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. Is. 2d pf.	½
Flint. & P. M. pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Gt. Northern pf.	3⅝	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Lake Shore	¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	King. & Pembroke	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	⅛	Laclede Gas pf.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Ft. W. & Den. City	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Homestake	3	Pennsylvania R. R.	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dal. & Waco 1st	1	O. Imp. con., 1st in. paid	2½
Flint. & P. M. 1st	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr. 1st	1	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	3		
M., K. & E. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s 1 | Wilkes. & East. 1st 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent, for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $103,130,324; balances, $4,639,506; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $615,850.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—$1@75c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 51¾@52c. Sales of 2,000 ounces at 51¾c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 40¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 23⅞d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,211,140
Exports in the same period	28,779,521
Net exports	$25,568,381
Net exports, 1896	30,642,816
Net exports, 1895	24,220,288
Net exports, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports, 1893	24,486,456

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .29, 200 Plymouth Consolidated at .18. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 100 Belcher at .36, 225 Fortuna at 10.75, 100 Iron Silver at .30, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .09, 500 Plymouth at .16@.18, 300 Phenix at .05, 200 Potosi at .37, 300 Sierra Nevada at .65, 200 Syndicate at .06, and 600 Union Consolidated at .40. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Annetta sold at .45½, 500 Gold Magnet at .09½, 800 Miami at .37, 53,500 Rock Mountain at .11@.12, 400 Argentum at .16½, 2,200 Anaconda, Colorado, at .49@.48@.49, 3,600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼@.09, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .006 cash, 1,000 Fanny Barr at .04½, 2,000 Garfield Gr. at .06, 700 Golden Fleece at .19¼@.19@.19¼, 1,400 Isabella at .30, 2,400 Jefferson at .06 cash @.06½@.06@.06¾, and 1,400 Pharmacist at .09@.09¼.

GAS STOCKS BUOYANT.

Wall Street gave close attention yesterday to the explanations made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of recent remarkable transactions in bringing about concentrated control of the most important gas companies of the country. It is not much questioned anywhere—and nowhere except for reasons of self-interest—that the millions of the Standard Oil Trust have been absorbing this particular line of investments.

Much adroit manipulation has been used to disguise the facts, but men of consequence in the financial world have ample evidence of the progress made by the Standard Oil on this line of development.

In all of the gas stocks dealt in on Wall Street there were yesterday large and confident transactions, and in every one a substantial market value advance.

Apropos of the day's developments in gas securities, the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., in their letter of advice to customers, said last night:

"Laclede Gas stock of St. Louis opened at 4½, after closing last night at 40, and sold up on large transactions to 45 and closed at the top. The rumor is that this stock has been quietly acquired by the Standard Oil interests, and that the property is in very good financial condition and will pay dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per year.

"All of the gas stocks were stronger, and Consolidated Gas of New York, which sold ex-dividend 2 per cent., quickly recovered the dividend."

After the close of business on the Stock Exchange for the day it was rumored on the Street that out-of-town customers of a Wall Street firm had oversold the market for one of the gas stocks, having put out short contracts which they found themselves unable to deliver, their brokerage representatives being anxious to make a private settlement considerably above the final market price.

The deal which for some time has been pending, and which up to yesterday morning had grave obstacles in its path, by which the Equitable and East River companies of this city are to come into close relationship—practically consolidation—was yesterday successfully arranged. There may for business reasons be some efforts for a time to deny or disguise this fact, but it is a fact none the less.

BIG GAINS IN A BAD YEAR.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be made public to-day. From an advance copy of the report, THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to state that the company is in much better condition, both physically and financially, than for a number of years. Following is the annual financial summary:

	1896.	1897.
Gross earnings	$10,221,131.42	$10,708,182.81
Op. expenses	6,963,152.69	7,286,769.18
Net	$3,257,978.73	$3,421,413.63
Fixed charges, &c.	3,110,637.68	3,118,871.88
Surplus over all charges	$147,341.05	$302,541.75

This excellent showing does not include the line from Lexington to Louisville, which the company has operated under profitable trackage contracts. Judging by the traffic which has gone over this line within the last four months, this annex to the road will prove very advantageous.

The company has continued its policy of largely improving its property, and all such work has been charged up to operating expenses. There have been no charges placed against the construction account for any purpose whatever. Among the items included in the operating expenses were over ten miles of double track, $125,261.13; 16 miles new sidings, $54,303.26; new buildings on different points of the line, $35,550.59. These additional facilities will enable the road to handle a much larger volume of business and will necessarily be reflected in greatly increased earnings.

As an indication of the physical condition of the property the average train load has increased from 325 tons to 352 tons.

The financial condition for the year is very satisfactory. The company has on hand and is entitled to receive from the Trustee of its four-and-a-half per cent. mortgage funds a sufficient sum to enable it to liquidate all current liabilities. These bonds can be sold at any time, but their sale at present is not necessary.

The year's accounts have been audited by Messrs. Patterson and Corwin, public accountants of this city, and their certificate as to the correctness of the accounts is attached to the report.

The freight earnings of the company are the largest in its history.

Since the report has been issued earnings have steadily increased.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In its weekly review of trade, Bradstreet's to-day will take most optimistic views, saying:

"The general trade situation continues to improve. The feature of the week is the advance in prices of almost all leading staples, beginning with an upward movement all along the line in iron and steel. Steel billets are now $1.50 above lowest figures, bars $1.50, rods $3, and plates $1. Bessemer pig iron is up 25c., and foundry a like amount. Southern iron is quite significant, on a continued active export movement. Where wire mills have not advanced prices they have withdrawn quotations.

"Some Western steel mills are sold up to Jan. 1, which, with the demand for earlier deliveries from furnaces than had been arranged for, is quite significant. Lead, too, and soft coal are higher, as is wheat, notwithstanding one or two reactions. The statistical position of wheat is the strongest known since the United States became a considerable exporter, and its price, as well as that for bread, is likely to materially exceed the present week's advances. Following that for wheat, prices are higher for wheat flour, for corn, oats, lard, potatoes, butter, eggs, beans, cheese, leaf tobacco, wool, and live stock. Advances for leather, hides, lumber, and linseed oil are also reported.

"Cotton, which is up 3-16c., reports the smallest world's stock for seven years past at this period, an improved tone, and higher prices for the manufactured product. In spite of crop damage the tendency of estimates is toward the largest total yield on record, but with probabilities favoring much better prices than those obtained for the crop of 1894-95 the out-turn of which was 9,873,000 bales.

"Advances are also being asked for reorders of woolen goods at mills, but print cloths, petroleum, and sugar are unchanged for the week, while pork is reported slightly lower than a week ago. Of much general or pronounced upward movement of prices of nearly all leading staples has been witnessed within a week for many years.

"August continues its extraordinary record of large weekly totals of bank clearings and promises to show an unprecedented gain over the month a year ago."

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Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review are quite as confident of the good times as is Bradstreet's. They say:

"Speculative markets have their turns of reaction, but business has none this season, gaining with a steadiness which is most gratifying. The starting of works, increase in hands employed, advance in wages and in prices of products, and the heavy movements of crops are facts before which all speculative influences have to bow. The week's dispatches mention sixteen iron works, which have started, against one closing, fifteen woolen mills started, and so in many other branches, while many more works have increased force and many are preparing to resume, and some have increased wages. While these things continue—with grain rising and going abroad in enormous quantities—money markets have reason for abounding confidence and speculative markets for strength.

"Sympathy with other markets, rather than reports of injury which capable authorities deem not important, accounts for the advance of three-sixteenths in cotton. But the mills are resuming work with a rush, and will require heavy supplies of material to meet the large demand for goods, which has advanced the prices of many. A general replenishment of stocks by dealers will call for heavy additional supplies. The wool market also reflects in greater strength and further advance in some grades the heavy buying of woolens, which has set many mills at work night and day, and caused makers of many grades to withdraw them entirely from the order market. But while the mills have been buying somewhat more, most of them hold large stocks, and the trading has been mainly speculative between dealers.

"At last demand has so far overtaken capacity of iron works that prices are growing stronger, Bessemer and Grey Forge 25c. higher at Pittsburg, and pig in Eastern markets as much stronger because rebates and concessions are stopped. Billets are $1 per ton higher, structural angles, bars, and plates about as much, rods $1.50 at $30.50, and wire nails 5c. per keg higher. The demand is also heavy for merchant pipe and steel, and sheets are very active. The advance in iron and steel prices averages 2.7 per cent. for the week. Buying of ore continues heavy, 400,000 tons in two weeks at Cleveland, and among the iron works starting are four more furnaces. While tin is weaker at 13.75c., with large arrivals, copper is held at 11¼c. for Lake by large orders and deliveries, and lead is scarcely obtainable below 4c., sales having been heavy. Connellsville Coke Works increased output to 123,614 tons for the week.

"Hides are again stronger at Chicago, though packers no longer lead, but country hides are called scarce, although cattle receipts at the four chief markets, 151,400 head, are the largest for the corresponding week since 1892. Both kinds have advanced about equally, 26 per cent. since April 29, while in leather, although a general advance was made this week, especially in hemlock sole and union, the average is not quite 8 per cent. higher than April 29, and in boots and shoes the average is as yet a shade lower than at that date. While the dealers are still holding back orders for future deliveries as far as possible, the factories are kept fairly busy by unusually large orders for Winter, some having such orders for two months ahead. Evidently distribution has exhausted dealers' supplies much more than was expected, and although shipments from the East in August have been the smallest since 1893, they are not 4 per cent. behind any one of the three years and are ahead of 1892."

IRON IS BRACING UP.

A notable feature of the reviews of trade to be issued to-day by important commercial agencies is in the argument that new life and strength has come into the iron market, recalling to Wall Street the saying of Jay Gould that "as goes iron so the stock market goes."

On this account there is a special interest in the following extract from the iron trade review to be issued to-day by the Engineering and Mining Journal, which says:

"As the month closes we perceive a better feeling in the local iron market, and the opinion of many sales agents is that the volume of business will increase and prices appreciate within a few months. It is said, however, that very little speculative buying is now going on.

"The advance in prices in the West has been instrumental in strengthening this market.

"Of the contracts let this week George H. Thomson & Co. secured the iron work on the Brooklyn Bridge which is required for the trolley roads. This contract amounts to $360,000.

"The Logan Iron Works of Greenpoint, L. I., received the contract for the standpipe at College Point on Aug. 16, amounting to $13,960. There were seven bids in all.

"Contract for the 160-foot iron bridge at Bridge Street, in Delhi, N. Y., is understood to have been awarded to the Owego Bridge Company.

"In an export way business is practically at a standstill, owing to high ocean freight rates and the scarcity of suitable vessels. The only two lines that show any fairly large shipments are hardware and nails. Some machinery was sent abroad this week, and among it there was $2,700 worth of mining machinery for Johannesburg and $510 for Perth, West Australia. A shipment of 137 pieces of iron pipe was made to Moscow, Russia, on Aug. 23. A few days ago 5,500 kegs of nails arrived at New York from Cleveland, Ohio, in transit to Yokohama, Japan.

"It is reported that the Imperial Government of Japan is again in the market for locomotives and track material. Specifications for about 18,000 tons of track materials and thirty locomotives were recently received by Joseph N. Crawford of Philadelphia, Penn., Consulting Engineer and Inspector General for the Japanese Government. According to these specifications, the contract will include about 16,000 tons of sixty-pound steel rails and 2,000 tons of fishplates, nuts, and bolts. Bids have already been asked on the thirty locomotives. The number does not include the twenty locomotives recently contracted for with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

"Another country which has been purchasing much of our finished products is Russia. Only a few days ago an order was received by a local concern for taps, dies, pipe-threading machines, wrenches, and more than a carload of different-sized small lathes from St. Petersburg."

FACTS ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA.

The New York and Philadelphia house of Dick Brothers & Co. issued yesterday a circular letter reviewing the financial situation of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pennsylvania shares are now dealt in as an "unlisted stock" in this market. Much of the stock is held by investors here. Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. say:

To careful investors we again recommend the purchase of shares in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It has a capital stock of upward of $129,000,000, and a bonded debt of about $88,000,000. There are 28,000 stockholders, almost all of whom are permanent investors, and residents, not only of the United States, but of several European countries. The stock now possesses small speculative attractions, but ultimately we believe it will sell at considerably higher prices. The Pennsylvania Railroad has paid cash dividends continuously, and has also declared numerous scrip and stock dividends since 1862, down to the present time, with the exception of one semi-annual, in 1877, following a severe loss, the result of the Pittsburg riots. This they made up, however, the next year, in scrip.

The company has in its treasury stocks of a par value of over $132,000,000, bonds of par value of over $41,000,000, and its income last year from above securities was $4,615,432. These treasury securities, capitalized at 4 per cent., would make the market value of these stocks and bonds in the treasury over $115,000,000.

The sale of a large block of Pennsylvania 3½s to a local syndicate at a handsome premium has created a most favorable impression.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock has lately been placed on the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange, and must ultimately be actively dealt in here. The par value of this stock is $50. It pays cash dividends on the last days of May and November, 2½ per cent., or $1.25 per share, or $125 per 100 shares, by check, to address of registered owned. Manhattan, paying 4 per cent., sells at 105½; New York Central, paying 4 per cent., sells at 109; Northwest, paying 5 per cent., sells at 120½. Pennsylvania, paying never less than 5 per cent., is selling at about 110 per cent.

SHORT OF CARS EVERYWHERE.

Railroad officials report that there is a danger of car famine on Western roads, caused by the immense grain crops. All roads entering this city are rushed to their fullest capacity, and the switching force has been increased 25 per cent. The Burlington Company has issued orders that no more coal shall be loaded in box cars. All tight box cars are needed for moving grain. Farmers are disposed to hold their wheat for $1 a bushel, but railroad men say the upward tendency of the market will start the crop to moving.—New Orleans Picayune.

ONE STORY UNIVERSAL.

Col. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has returned from an extensive trip in the East, where he went in the interest of the passenger department of his road. While away he visited Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, Va. "During my trip," he says, "I was brought into contact with the officials of many of the Eastern railroads, and I found that all had the greatest confidence in returning prosperity. The railroad earnings have been increasing wonderfully and in no department more than in the passenger department. This upward tendency has shown itself more particularly in the last sixty days. The prospects are brilliant for a great movement of passenger business from the North and East to Nashville in September and October. A great deal of interest is being taken in the East in the Nasville Exposition, but all those who intend to visit the show have been waiting for the cool weather to come on before they venture South."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Gas securities were again in demand yesterday. East River common opened at 91 and closed at 93 bid, offered at 94. Equitable Gas opened with sales at 264 and closed at 270. Past rumors were again agitated, but trading in these securities increased.

Union Ferry made a new high record for the year, closing at 70 bid and 71 asked.

Glucose was weak throughout the day for common, closing at a net decline of 3 points. The preferred was fairly strong and closed at a net decline of only 1 point.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	110	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5½	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	81
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	25	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	82	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	83
Union Ferry stock	70	71
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	98
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	266	272
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	280
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	93	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	99	99
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	132	136
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	55	55½
Glucose preferred, when issued	93½	94½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	74½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	304	306
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company, pf.	90	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Im. Co. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Trow Directory pf.	30	36
Wool Exchange	108	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 75½; Reading, ½, to 14; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 62¾; Atchison, ¼, to 16¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 96⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 18¼. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 111¾, and Illinois Central, ⅝, to 108½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 7-16, for money, and 3-16, to 112½, for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed 5c higher, at 104f. 65c. Exchange on London advanced ½c. to 25f. 17c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 186.20, and in Lisbon at 46¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,044,337, against $1,005,048 last week, and $2,216,370 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $993,762, against $901,178 last week, and $2,141,233 in the same week of 1896.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	National Union	201
American Exchange	170	New Amsterdam	200
Broadway	232	New York	236
Central National	160	New York County	700
Chatham	293	Ninth National	97
Commerce	204	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	290	Park	255
East River	130	Phenix	100
Fourth National	178	Republic	155
German-American	110	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	350	Seventh National	100
Importers & Traders'	530	Shoe & Leather	93
Irving	140	State of N. Y.	110
Mechanics'	193	Third National	90
Mech. & Traders'	110	Tradesmen's	102
Merchants'	143	U. S. National	180
Nassau	260	Western National	120

There was a sale of 10 shares of Fourth National at 175.

Stock of the Wool Exchange.

The United States Trust Company of 36 Wall Street has issued a statement that the last subscription for the capital stock of the Wool Exchange has been taken. Announcement is also made that the trust company has received cash payments, in all, of $1,000,000, and has issued therefor 10,000 shares of stock at the par value of $100 per share.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Local securities are dull in the face of Wall Street activity. Match second account sold down a point from 148. The differences in the other stocks were not worth quoting, considering the small trades. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	27½
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	65½
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co.	9
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	33
Chicago Packing & Prov

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 27, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¼	20½	720	American Cotton Oil..	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
73	73⅝	314	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73	73½	73	73½	+ ⅝
115¼	117	25	American Express	116	113	116	116	.....
14	14¼	1,180	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
32¼	32⅝	900	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
148¾	149	4,450	Am. Sugar Refining ...	149½	149¾	148⅝	148⅝	.....
115¾	116	50	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	.....
91⅞	91⅞	2,210	American Tobacco ...	91	91⅝	91	91½	+ ⅛
37	38	216	Ann Arbor pf.....	36½	37½	36½	37½	+1
15⅝	15⅞	3,884	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
83¼	83⅝	12,112	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝	+ ⅝
16¼	16½	1,770	Baltimore & Ohio....	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+1½
6	6¼	14	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
15⅜	15⅝	15,360	Bay State Gas	15¼	16¼	15	15½	+ ⅜
82⅝	83	1,170	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	82⅜	83	82⅜	83	+ ⅛
121½	122	670	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120⅝	121¼	120⅝	121¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	2⅜	200	Brunswick Co.....	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	— ⅛
55¼	55⅝	600	Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅞	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
73	...	500	Canadian Pacific	72⅝	73	73	73	+ ⅝
18¼	18⅜	100	Central Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
24⅞	25	20,310	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24⅝	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
97⅞	98	16,835	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	97¼	98	96⅝	97⅞	+1
102½	102⅝	3,640	Chicago Gas	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	17,440	Chi. Great Western....	18	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
23½	24¼	450	Chi. G. W. pf., B.....	24	25	24	24	+1
12¾	12⅞	1,283	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,408	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35½	35⅝	35	35½	— ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	31,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	93⅞	94¾	93⅞	94¾	+ ⅛
143½	144	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	143⅜	143⅞	143⅜	143⅞	+ ⅛
120⅜	120⅞	2,455	Chicago & Northw....	120¼	120⅞	120¼	120⅞	+ ⅝
161¼	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf....	161	162	161	162	—2
80⅝	80¾	28,375	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87½	89½	87½	89½	+2
35⅝	35½	5,985	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35⅝	+1
82	85	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	80	84	80	84	+9
21	21½	3,120	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	21⅝	20	21	+ ⅝
6⅝	7	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5	5¼	525	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	3,110	Consolidated Ice	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+1⅛
188	180	1,115	Con. Gas Co., ex div..	186⅜	188½	186⅜	188	—1
162	162½	200	Del., Lack. & West...	162½	162½	162½	162½	+ ¼
12½	13⅝	200	Denver & R. G.....	13½	13¾	13½	13¼	.....
47¼	47½	300	Denver & R. G. pf....	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47½	.....
...	...	800	Detroit Gas	34½	35	34½	35	.....
9	9½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅝
17⅜	17⅝	1,250	Erie	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	42	1,103	Erie 1st pf.....	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
12½	13¼	200	Flint & P. M.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
35	...	300	Flint & P. M. pf.....	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+1⅛
...	...	100	Ft. W. & D. C.....	11	11	11	11	—1
37⅜	37½	3,748	General Electric	37¼	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
130	132	220	Great Northern pf....	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	+3⅜
96⅛	96¼	370	H. B. Claflin Co.....	95¾	96¾	95⅝	96⅛	+ ⅛
35	37	200	Homestake	35	35	35	35	—3
106⅜	106¾	1,720	Illinois Central	106	106¼	106	106¼	+ ⅛
11	11¼	1,400	Iowa Central	10½	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	37⅜	962	Iowa Central pf.....	35½	37	35⅞	37	+1½
8½	9	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1	4	100	Kingston & Pembroke.	2	2	2	2	—1
44½	45	8,890	Laclede Gas	42½	45⅝	42½	44⅜	+3¼
93	95	745	Laclede Gas pf.....	93	95	93	93½	+ ½
70	71	310	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70½	70	70	70	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅜	10,430	Louisville & Nashville.	61	61⅜	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅜	3,505	Manhattan Con	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106⅜	+1⅛
121	122	1,050	Metropolitan Traction.	119⅜	121⅝	119⅜	121⅜	+2⅜
1⅞	1¾	1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
107	108	200	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	580	Minn. & St. Louis.....	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
57½	58¾	310	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	57⅜	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	1,870	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
30	30½	1,370	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	35⅜	36	35⅜	30	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	10,760	Missouri Pacific	34¼	35	34¼	35	+1¼
30¼	31	300	Mobile & Ohio	31½	31¾	30¾	30½	— ⅝
36⅝	36¾	625	National Lead Co.....	37⅜	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	.....
104½	105½	357	National Lead Co. pf..	105½	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	+1¾
21½	22¼	100	National Linseed Oil..	22	22	22	22	—1
9¼	9⅝	600	National Starch	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
35	50	500	National Starch 2d pf.	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+3
30½	31¼	875	N. Y. Air Brake	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
95¼	96	525	New Jersey Central....	95½	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	— ⅜
108¾	109	2,728	New York Central.....	108½	109¾	108¾	109	+1
90	91	1,050	N. Y. & E. R. Gas....	91	94	91	93½	+5
15⅜	15⅝	580	N. Y., C. & St. Louis..	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+1½
75	80	20	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
40¼	40⅜	5,070	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	41	39	40⅜	+1⅝
17¼	17⅜	1,440	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	250	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38	38	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	300	Norfolk & West. pf....	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	5⅞	400	North American	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	.....
17⅛	17⅜	210	Northern Pacific	18	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
50¼	50½	6,780	Northern Pacific pf....	50	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	22,245	Ontario & Western....	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ⅝
29	30	200	Or. R. & Nav.	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
66⅜	67¼	467	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	65⅜	66½	65⅜	66½	+ ⅛
21¾	22¼	100	Oregon Short Line	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	670	Pacific Mail	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Pennsylvania R. R....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	—1½
21¾	3	800	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
21	21¼	1,200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	.....
174½	175	50	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾	.....
4	4¼	1,100	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	.....
11	11¾	200	Quicksilver pf.....	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
26⅞	27	5,135	Reading	26⅞	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
54⅜	54⅝	2,080	Reading 1st pf.....	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54½	.....
7½	7⅝	7,580	St. J. & G. I	7	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅜
47½	48	1,400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	48	48	48	48	+ ½
16¼	16¾	1,100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ½
8	8	1,700	St. L. & San Fran.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	930	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	357	St. Louis Southw.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	14	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
68⅜	68⅝	1,700	St. Paul & Omaha	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
20	20¼	300	Southern Pacific	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	5,870	Southern Railway.....	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
30	30¾	14,438	Southern Railway pf..	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	394	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
29½	30	13,534	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28⅜	30¼	28⅜	30	+1¼
13⅞	14	1,625	Texas Pacific	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	4,315	T. P., Int. In. pd.....	17⅛	17⅜	17	17⅛	.....
5⅝	5¾	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
9⅝	9¾	1,040	United States Leather.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9½	.....
69⅜	69¾	2,210	U. S. Leather pf.....	70¾	70¾	69½	69½	.....
18	19	310	United States Rubber.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+1
67	68¾	210	U. S. Rubber pf.....	69	69	68	68	.....
8¾	8¾	525	Wabash	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	4,022	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
8⅝	9¼	300	Western Union Beef..	9	9	9	9	.....
92¾	93	7,088	Western Union Tel....	92½	93¼	92½	93	+ ⅝
2¼	2⅝	240	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11¼	12	20	Wheeling & L. E. pf...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
Sales.....		367,835						

Silver.

51¾	52	2,000	Bullion certificates ...	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅝

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	113	Consol. Coal.....	38		New Cent. C.....	5	7
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	D. M. & Ft. D....	11½	13	N. Y. & N. H....	177	179
4s, c., 1907	112½	113	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	..	Norfolk So.....	65	72
4s, r., 1925	125½	126	Dul. S. S. & A....	3½	4½	Nor. & West....	13½	14⅜
4s, c., 1925	125½	126	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	124	125	Northwest Tel....	110	..
4s, c., 1925	113½	114	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	117	Ohio Southern..	6	6
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	E. E. I. pf B'klyn.	113	114	Ont. Mining.....	3	6½
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Erie 2d pf.....	23½	24	Penn. Coal.....	340	370
Currency 6s, 1898.	102	..	Erie Tel. & Tel....	67	68	Peo. & Eastern..	7	8
Currency 6s, 1899.	105	..	Ev. & T. H.....	28	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	56	58¾
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	42	45	pf.....	90	95
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102½	..	G. B. & W.....	38	40	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	98	..
Adams Express...	154	150	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	95	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Alb. & Sus.....	175	..	Ill. Cent. L.....	96	97	Pitts. & West. pf..	6	7½
Alton & T. H.....	58	61½	Ill. Steel Co.....	45	47½	Reading 2d pf....	32½	32⅝
Am. Coal.....	121	125	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Am. Cot. Oil pf...	91	94	Joliet & Chi.....	150	..	Rio Grande W....	20	24
Am. Tobacco pf..	111	114	Keok. & D. M....	4	4⅝	R., W. & O.....	119	120
Ann Arbor.....	12½	15	K. & D. M. pf....	10	18	St. P. & Duluth...	25	26
Belle. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..	Keokuk & West..	33	38	St. P. & D. pf....	83	83
Boston A. L. pf...	105	107	L. E. & W.....	13½	18⅝	St. P., Minn. & M.	122	125
B. W. & W. pf..	A.	70	Lake Shore.....	176	178	St. P. & O. pf....	143	145
Buff., R. & P....	15	22	Long Island.....	42	46	Sixth Avenue....	190	194
Buff., R. & P. pf..	45	62	L. E. & St. L. pf.	..	..	Standard Gas....	131	132
Bur., C. R. & N...	75	..	Mah. Coal R.....	128	..	Standard Gas pf.	144	148
Capital Traction..	56	58	Mah. Coal R. pf...	100	115	T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Chi. & Alton pf....	167	..	Manhattan Beach.	9	10	Third Avenue....	153	155
Chi. & E. Ill.....	49	50½	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	30
C. & E. Ill. pf.....	99	100½	Mexican Central..	5¼	5⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf....	40	70
Consoln. Ice pf....	84	86½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	88⅝	U. S. Express....	44	48
Clev., L. & W. pf.	90	..	Minn. Iron.....	57	59	Union Ferry.....	69½	70
Cleve. & Pitts....	108	..	Morris & Essex...	165	170	Wells-Fargo Ex..	108	111
C. C. & I. Dev....	1	1¾	Nat. St. Isl pf...	72	90	West Chi. St.....	110	113
C. C. & I. Dev. pf..	3½	5	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	..	..	Wis. Central....	3½	3⅞
C. H. & D. pf....	15	25	pf.....	119	121	Wis. Central pf...	5½	6½
Com. Cable.....	175	..						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜
230	Am. Sp. Mfg....	14¼	14½	14	14
3,290	Am. Sug. Ref...	149⅜	149½	148⅝	148⅝
180	Am. Tobacco....	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
100	A., T. & S. F....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1,480	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33½	32⅞	33½
460	Bay State Gas..	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,080	Chicago Gas	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
9,900	C., R. I. & P....	87⅞	89⅜	87⅝	89½
10,130	C., B. & Q....	97⅛	98	96⅞	98
11,310	C., M. & St. P..	94	95⅝	93⅝	95⅝
70	Central N. J..	96½	96½	95⅝	95⅝
130	Chi. & N. W....	120½	121	120½	121
40	C. St. P., M. & O.	68	68⅜	68	68⅜
150	Ches. & Ohio....	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅞
600	C. Great West..	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅝
300	Gen. Electric ..	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½
50	Iowa Central pf.	35⅝	35½	35⅛	35⅝
3,360	Louis. & Nash...	61	61⅝	61	61⅜
50	Manhattan	106⅝	107	105⅞	106¾
8,110	Mo. Pacific	34⅝	35	34⅜	35
10	M., K. & T. pf.	86	86	86	86
220	N. Y. Central..	109¼	109¼	108⅝	108⅞
160	N. Y. & W....	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18
20	N.Y., L. E. & W.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
250	N. Pacific pf...	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅛
140	Pacific Mail	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33½
8,750	Reading	26⅞	27	26⅝	27
10	Southern Ry	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
610	Southern pf	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
600	Tenn. C. & I....	29	30½	28⅞	30
10	Union Pacific ..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
60	U. S. Leath. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	69⅜	69⅜
490	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,230	Western Union .	92⅞	93¼	92⅜	93
54,080.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	57½	58	57½	58
4,000	Brook. W. & W. 5s.	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
5,000	Nassau El. 1st.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
9,000	N. Pacific 3s..	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝
2,000	Peo. & East. 1st.	81	81	81	81
18,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	31⅜	31¾	31⅛	31¾
$62,000.					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Fortuna Gold Mining and Milling Company has declared the twelfth consecutive monthly dividend of 10 cents, payable Aug. 30.

The announcement is made that a plan of reorganization of the Lincoln Street Railway Company has been agreed upon, copies of which are ready for distribution.

The Central Trust Company announces that, at the request of the holders of stock of the Equitable Gaslight and New York and East River Gas-light Companies, it has extended the time for the deposit of stock under the proposed consolidation to Oct. 1.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1897. 1,523	1896. 1,459	1895. .....
3d week Aug....	$83,840	$87,691	.....
From July 1....	613,271	625,732	.....

CHICAGO, INDIANA & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	537	537	537
3d week Aug....	$71,190	$56,945	.....
From July 1....	492,935	408,927	.....

PITTSBURG & WESTERN—

Mileage	365	365	395
3d week Aug....	$64,051	$54,650	$68,470
From July 1....	380,776	385,826	401,466

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for July—

Gross earnings...	2,713,398	2,546,296	2,289,240
Oper. expenses...	1,768,555	1,725,363	1,552,246
Net earnings....	949,838	820,863	736,994

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended June 30:

Gross earnings...	200,648	194,604	184,201
Oper. expenses...	106,346	90,545	90,519
Net earnings....	94,302	104,059	93,682
Fixed charges....	86,660	90,975	86,159
Net income.....	7,633	13,083	7,523

Cash on hand, $54,212; profit and loss, (deficiency.) $106,592.

WABASH for July—

Gross earnings...	970,635	1,045,499	1,074,021
Oper. expenses...	641,201	780,185	756,206
Net earnings....	329,434	315,314	317,815

The June statement of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf shows gross earnings of $140,846. Operating expenses were $120,396; net earnings, $20,449.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Leahey & O'Brien Furniture Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture and retail furniture; capital, $25,000. Directors—William M. Lyons of New York, Michael Leahey and Edward O'Brien of Brooklyn.

Automatic Life Saving Car Guard Company of Kingston, to manufacture fenders for street surface railway cars; capital, $25,000. Directors—John N. Cordts, Albert H. Clark, Daniel R. Gillie, and Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston.

New York Machine and Novelty Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture paper goods and novelties; capital, $20,000. Directors—William Bromley of New Brighton, Mifflin P. Denny of New York, and Harmer Denny of Brooklyn.

Elmira Poultry Association of Elmira, to breed and improve thoroughbred poultry stock and to hold poultry exhibitions; capital, $500. Directors—George M. Diven, 2d, Chester E. Howell, Burt G. Smith, Hobart E. Benedict, Arthur S. Couch, Edwin W. Andrews, James McCann, Jr., F. Loomis Landon, Judd H. Johnson, Chauncey U. Beadle, Horace B. Batterson, and Max Wheadon of Elmira.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Ellg, Lex & B S 5s	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
2,000..... 85½	5,000..... 102¼	5,000..... 37
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000..... 37½
1,000..... 83	85,000..... 72	10,000..... 37⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s	Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	5,000..... 38
7,000..... 87½	3,000..... 79	10,000..... 38⅞
10,000..... 87⅝	Ft W & D C 1st	10,000..... 39
1,000..... 87¾	2,000..... 67⅝	10,000..... 39½
10,000..... 87⅞	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	10,000..... 40
1,500..... 87⅞	35,000..... 100	5,000..... 39
1,000..... 87⅞	Green Bay & W deb B	Oregon R & N 1st
1,000..... 87⅞	4,000..... 6%	4,000..... 112
5,000..... 87⅞	8,000..... 6½	Oregon S L 1st con 5s
100,000..... 87⅞	10,000..... 6¾	3,000..... 92⅛
2,000..... 87⅞	Han & St Jo cons	5,000..... 92½
4,000..... 87⅞	5,000..... 122	Inc A 5s
1,000..... 87¼	Int & Gt Nor 3d	5,000..... 60½
Adjustment 4s	1,000..... 43	10,000..... 60
5,000..... 57⅝	5,000..... 46½	15,000..... 60½
22,000..... 57¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	10,000..... 60½
105,000..... 57⅝	10,000..... 97	1,000..... 59¾
28,000..... 57¼	10,000b10F..... 97	14,000..... 60
86,000..... 57⅝	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	10,000..... 60¼
7,000..... 57⅝	5,000..... 110	10,000..... 60½
Austin & N W 1st	Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	5,000..... 60
7,000..... 85	68,000..... 112½	Oregon S L 6s
7,000..... 85½	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	6,000..... 117
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000..... 93¾	Pac & Eastern 1st
5,000..... 113½	1,000..... 94	1,000..... 80⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Kings Co Elev 1st	4,000..... 81
3,000..... 90⅝	5,000..... 56	St L & Iron Mount 5s
3,000..... 90¾	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	10,000..... 80¾
2,000b15F..... 90¾	1,000..... 101¾	3,000s20F..... 80⅞
2,000..... 90¾	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	3,000..... 87
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	1,000..... 100½	2,000..... 87½
5,000..... 14	Manhattan Ry con 4s	Stamped gtd
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	1,000..... 96¾	5,000..... 85
1,000..... 101¾	Mil & St P 8s 1st	St L & S F 4s
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	5,000..... 104	10,000..... 71¾
40,000..... 84½	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	St L S W 1st
20,000..... 84⅝	1,000..... 102⅞	11,000..... 75
40,000..... 84⅞	Mo, K & East 1st	St L S W 2d inc
5,000..... 84⅝	2,000..... 96	5,000..... 31
5,000..... 84⅝	40,000..... 97	San An & Ar Pass 4s
118,000..... 84⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000..... 62
31,000..... 84⅝	5,000..... 80¼	Seattle, L S & E 1st, Tr Co certfs, asst pd
55,000..... 84⅞	10,000..... 80½	20,000..... 40
5,000..... 85	500..... 85¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s
15,000..... 84⅞	Mo, K & T 2d	1,000..... 93¾
25,000..... 84⅝	31,000..... 62⅜	40,000..... 94
5,000..... 84⅝	9,000..... 62⅝	6,000..... 94½
60,000..... 84⅝	3,000..... 63	2,000..... 94½
2,000..... 84⅝	5,000..... 62⅞	10,000..... 94⅜
42,000..... 84⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s	30,000..... 94½
4,000c..... 84½	1,000..... 82½	35,000..... 94½
3,000..... 84⅞	5,000..... 83	10,000..... 94⅝
5,000..... 84⅜	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	2,000..... 94¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	7,000..... 93½	Standard R & T 6s
3,000..... 101	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	6,000..... 68
Ches & Ohio con 5s	9,000..... 70	1,500..... 67
2,000..... 111	12,000..... 68	Tex & N O cons

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

James A. Frame & Son have sold to a Mr. Nicoll the four and a half story American basement private dwelling, 271 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 58 by 100.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Charles Naaren the three-story brick buildings 28½ and 30 Front Street, about 37 by 74. In part payment, Mr. Guggenheimer takes the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 180 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 88.7, on which he will erect a private stable.

William G. Hoople has sold to Viola Hahn for about $27,000 the four-story brownstone-front building 32 Great Jones Street, 22 by 50.

George L. Nichols has sold to a Mr. Hollender the five-story American basement dwelling 331 West Eighty-ninth Street, 19 by 60 by 75.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for George H. Peabody to Loeffler Brothers the three-story brick building, Willis Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Martin Metzger has sold to Thomas Tayior, for immediate improvement, a plot at the northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

It is reported that James E. and Walter G. Schuyler have sold for $21,500 the building at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on a plot 20 by 50.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Korn, for $5,849, the three-story brick dwelling, 622 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17.4 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Florian Rohe, for $5,000, all title and interest of George Diefenthaler in the following parcels: The two four-story brick tenements, 243 Seventh Avenue and 162 West Twenty-fourth Street, being at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 80 by south 39.6 by west 20 by north 19.8 by west 60 to Seventh Avenue, by north 19.8; also, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 368 West Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5; also, the two five-story stone-front tenements, with two two-story brick stables at rear, 427 and 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 138.8 by 50.5 by 122.2; also, the four-story stone-front tenement, with stores, 451 Sixth Avenue, 20 by 60; also, the four-story stone-front tenement, with stores, 822 Sixth Avenue, runs east 98 by south 10.5 by west 7.10 by south 9.7 by west 90.2 to Sixth Avenue, by north 20; also, the lot, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and James Street, 100 by 125, and the lot, Gerard Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of James Street, 100 by 125.

John M. Thompson & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Cornelius J. Donovan, for $37,690, the two four-story stone-front flats, 109 and 111 West One Hundred and Third Street, 37.6 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Second Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 59.9; Ida E. Reed of 303 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, for three five-story brick flats of various dimensions; Elizabeth Moore of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. O. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $136,000.

Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, stable, and store, 30.2 by 100; T. G. Patterson of 59 Charles Street, owner; W. D. Hunter of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Tinton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 21.1 by 88; George S. Bell of 1,204 Boston Road, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Gerard Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 55; Willson Adams & Co., owners; W. H. C. Horman of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 53 Marion Street, to a six-story brick business building; F. J. Schmugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Ehlers of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 2 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a six-story brick dwelling; J. E. Berwind, premises, owner; C. P. Wills of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 607 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; estate of Henry Astor of 1,509 Broadway, owner; James Stroub of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

No. 101 East Sixty-third Street, to a two and three-story brick and stone stable; to J. Berwind, owner; C. T. Wills, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 8 Ludlow Street, to a five-story and basement brick hotel; Morris Monsky of 167 Henry Street, owner; Bernstine & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $250.

No. 1,172 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; L. J. Tierney, premises, owner; R. Von Lohn of 1,534 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $600.

Washington Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Michael Vohn of 1,195 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $850.

No. 1,050 Hall Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Louis McCook, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Woodruff Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Keach, premises, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

Crotona Avenue, northeast corner of Home Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary O'Grady of 1,062 Forest Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 27, 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Ida E. Reed 100

FORDHAM to King's Bridge RR, n s of and adjoining land of J. Weirer, runs s e 61.4 x s e 47.5x s e 11.4x w 113.8x n 10.1x82.4; Mary C. Mathews, as administratrix, to Kate H. Morris 2,350

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Charles Naarden $1

INTERIOR LOT, 40.4 ft s of 40th St, x100 ft w to 2d Av, runs w 5x s 25.75, n 5x n 25.7; Matthew McNamara and wife to Timothy Hartigan 1

INTERIOR LOT, 40.4 ft s of 40th St, x100 ft w to 2d Av, runs w 5x s 25.75, n 5x n 25.7; George Ott to Matthew McNamara. 1

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 366.4 ft n of 167th St, 84x100; John R. Vandervoort to Angelo J. McJunkin 1

LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map of Cebrie Park; Philip A. Smyth and another to Ella E. Hefferon 1,500

MELROSE AV, n e corner of 158th St, 74.4x83; Sylvester Kromer and wife to Konrad Kromer, ½ part 1

MELROSE AV, e s, 74.4 ft n of 158th St, 27x71x29x38x2x33; Konrad Kromer and wife to Sylvester Kromer, ½ part 1

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 100 x24.4; Martin Metzger and wife to Thomas Taylor 100

NASH ST, n w corner of Fine Yard, 36.7x 80.8x37.1x80.5; John E. Searles and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 10

PLEASANT AV, 285.10x19.7x94; Minnie Well to Anna Weymann 1

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 75x 125; Irving O. Decker and wife to Elihu H. Frost 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 649.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 14x irregular; William H. Willis, referee, to James G. Patton 2,250

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 207th St, 50.11x100; Jacob Korn to Frederick Klingman 1

2D AV, w s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x75; Nathan Hohn and wife to Lillie Weiss and another 1

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x100; Matthew McNamara and wife to Timothy Hartigan 1

2D AV, w s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x75; Lillie Weiss and another to Elias Gusaroff 1

30TH ST, e s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Gussie H. Hillyer, by guardian, to Daniel E. Seybel 13,000

51ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x 100.5; Matthew McNamara and wife to Timothy Hartigan 1

56TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100; John F. Anderson and wife to Frank Moore 1

73D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Lewis Stein to Simon Stein 1

82D ST, 110 West, 17x102.2, Andrew B. Yetter and wife to Luke A. Burke 1

90TH ST, n s, 282.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; William M. Grinnell, as trustee, to Helen Marten 1

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; John A. Schappert and wife to Philippina Schappert and as executrix.. 1

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Philippina Schappert, as executrix, to Lotta Lyons 7,000

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Philippina Schappert, individually and as executrix, and others to Lotta Lyons 7,000

117TH ST, s w corner of West End Av, 100x50.11; Eleanor J. Robinson to Jacob Korn 1

122D ST, 171 East, 21xirregular; Charles Naarden to Julia Katzenberg 1

144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Augusta A. Roby to Vincenzo Serra 1

158TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 18.9x100; Konrad Kromer and wife to Sylvester Kromer, ½ part 1

158TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 18.9x100; Sylvester Kromer and wife to Konrad Kromer, ½ part 1

158TH ST, s s, 218 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 24x100; Sylvester Kromer and wife to Konrad Kromer, ½ part 1

Recorded Leases.

KARNAL, Anshel, to Hyman Gruff; 2 Bayard St, or No. 1 Forsyth St, 4½ years,.. 1,380

Recorded Mortgages.

BAYNE, Henry D., to Morris Steinhardt; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 142d St, 1 year 27,500

BREWSTER, Phebe R. and Amos H., to John H. and H. Austin Brewster; n s of 132d St, 253 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.... 5,000

DE CAMP, Robert L., to Ella O. Willets; n s of 100th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 4,500

DOWDALL, Thomas, and Mary Davin to Matilda French, trustee; n s of 51st St, Lot 63, map part of the John Hopper farm, 3 years 4,000

FRENCH, Julia P., to Mary B. Ceccarini; s w corner of Boulevard and 140th St, 3 years 23,000

GOLDNER, Max, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Teasdale Place, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, demand. 2,750

GUSSAROFF, Elias and Annie, to Max Wolff, executor, &c., of Charles Wolff; w s of 2d Av, 75.10 ft s of 11th St, 3 years 11,000

HEESEMANN, Emma C., to Catharine E. Steers; n e corner of 113th St and 5th Av, 100x100.11, demand 20,000

KLINGMAN, Frederick, to Jacob Korn, 107th St, s w corner of West End Av, 1 year 19,500

KRAJICEK, Olojzia, to Gustav Gluckauf; w s of Mulford Av, 275 ft n of Alice St, 1 year 400

KOMMEL, Samuel, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Monroe St, 121 ft e of Rutgers St, (two mortgages,) 5 years and instalments 20,000

KROMER, Konrad, and wife to Sylvester Kromer; n e corner of Melrose Av and 158th St, 1 year 3,400

LILLIS, John A., and another to Ann E. Stewart; e s of Leggett Place, 150 ft n of McGraw Av, 3 years 1,500

LYONS, Lotta, to Philippina Schaeppert, executrix, &c.; s s of 106th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 5,000

MACALLA, Margaret C., to John Schubert; s s of 122d St, 420 ft w of 7th Av, 5 months 550

MAY, Sarah A., to Harlem Savings Bank; n w corner of Lenox Av, 280.7 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 2,000

MEGA, Luigi, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 252 Mulberry St, 5 years. 22,000

MOEBIUS, Sophia, to August Fiene; e s of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft n of 154th St, 2 years 7,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 28½ and 30 Front St, 3 years... 7,500

NIEBUHR, John F., to Max Bernstein; n e s of Green Lane or Av, 158 ft s of 5th St, proposed, demand 100

O'GRADY, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; Forest Av, 269 ft s of 166th St, 1 year. 6,000

PATTON, James G., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Rogers Place, 649.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 instalments 1,750

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to Edward V. Loew; 843 10th Av, leasehold, 2 years.... 1,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Louis P. Mahler; n e corner of Lexington Av and 97th St, 2 years 5,000

SERRA, Vinzenza, to Augusta A. Roby; s s of 144th St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, demand 26,500

TAYLOR, Thomas, to Martin Metzger; n w corner of Melrose Av and 153d St, 1 year 11,000

TAYLOR, Thomas, to Martin Metzger; n w corner of Melrose Av and 153d St, 1 year 24,000

YETTER, Andrew B., and wife to Mary Vorhees and Eliza Van Vlames; s s of 82d St, 133.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRAWFORD, Francis, to Charles H. Taylor $717

GILL, Frank N., to Charles A. Platt..... 1,500

LOW, Edward W., to Elmer D. Smith...

MERRILL, Frederick J. H., executor of Louisa K. Merrill, to Frederick J. H. Merrill 4,200

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillie B. Lilienthal 15,004

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c..... 20,233

MCNAMARA, Matthew, to Timothy Hartigan ....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Jonas B. Kissam..... 24,000

TWINANE, John, to American Surety Company of New York ....

WILLIAM BRYAN, a corporation, to Sarah J. Burby..... ..

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 935; Catharine McGuckin against J. Eckhardt, owner; Edward Smith and Edward Judson contractors... $331

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 100 ft s of 144th St, 225x100; John Madden against W. H. Lake, owner; Neil Campbell, contractor 200

JEROME AV, n e corner of 162d St, 75x 200; McConnell Manufacturing Company against George H. Huber, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors..... 2,416

THORNTON ST, 29; George Bonner against Herbert Schlicher, owner and contractor 154

2D AV, 1,186; Catharine Sheehan against Mrs. Emma Mudd, owner; James McCarthy, contractor 50

7TH AV, e s, whole front from 117th to 118th St, x125; the John Simmons Company against John Casey, owner; Thomas K. Lemon, contractor..... ..

50

19TH ST, 137 West; Charles C. Hendrickson against Robert Lipold, owner; A. E. Benson, contractor 909

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 100x80; Raffaele Luongo against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 559

102D ST, n s, corner of Lexington Av, 47.6 x55; Baldinger and Kupferman against Harris Fordinsky and Abraham Barash, owners and contractors..... 129

124TH ST, 704 and 706 East; P. Duvinage & Co. against William L. Byrnes, owner; Hornum & Holly, contractors..... 66

162D ST, 685 East; Otto Holmgren against George Nicholson, owner; Frank Sabetti, contractor 17

Order under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

165TH ST, s s, 105.9 ft e of Brook Av, 25 x88.6; Pauline Larsen on German-American Title Company to Ernest Wehrt..... 83

Lis Pendens.

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 46, 47, 90, 97, and 98, map of 211 choice lots, portion of the Downing estate at Van Nest Station, 24th Ward, three actions; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary Seiferd, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

PITT ST, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Rosa E. and John H. Wragg against Minnie Bayer and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,312; Nicolo Messina and another against Agnes R. Albinger and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

3D AV, 4,195; Henry Schopper against George Hauser and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. F. Mann.

12TH ST, 290 West; Blanche A. Frost against Henrietta Horton and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

24TH ST, 235 East; Alwin Elsert against Morgan D. McMonegal, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

76TH ST, s s, 280.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; 76th St, s s, 305.3 ft w of 2d Av, 24.9x102.2; Albert H. Gross against Paulina Spiro and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Stevenson.

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, runs e — to high water line, Harlem River, x s — to 124th St, x w — x n 100.11 x w 25 x s 11 x w 25 x n 11 x w 75 x s 100.11 to 124th St, x w 28 x n 100.11 x e 3 x n 100.11 to beginning; Russell Bradford against Ella R. and Marcus E. Downs, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway.

136TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; George S. Mooney against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Fleischman vs. Hutson—Henry Parsons, Brenan vs. Henderson —Edward F. Schell. Partridge vs. Butler—Prescott H. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Hitchings vs. Krakower—Thomas Allison. Finkel vs. Kohn —Francis P. Lowrey.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

The Luetgert Trial in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At the trial to-day of Adolph Luetgert, who is accused of having murdered his wife, L. A. De Lestre, one of the first four jurors sworn in, was discharged by agreement of counsel. His place was filled by George M. Holoburd, a machinist. Luetgert has received a letter from Dr. J. Vonderhoe, who is searching in Germany for Mrs. Luetgert. He would not disclose its contents, but said it contained good news. Eight jurors have been selected so far.

Unknown Man Still Unconscious.

The unknown man who was found unconscious in Mount Morris Park early Thursday morning remains in a half comatose condition in Bellevue Hospital. Tattooed on his left arm is the word "Peyer," or "Pepar," the number "126," and the letter T. There is also a tattooed circle with two crossed arrows in it. He will recover.

EVIDENCE OF ROCKEFELLERS.

More than Twenty-four Hundred Pages of It in Their Protest Against Assessment.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Mount Pleasant Town Assessors were in session here to-day.

Mrs. Catharine Stevens, who was assessed for $11,800 personal property, swore it off.

The C. C. Kingsland estate representative wanted to withdraw his petition for a reduction of the real estate assessment of $9,900 to $5,000. It was admitted at a former session that $15,000 was paid for it. The application was denied.

C. and A. E. Stevens of Bedford Road asked for a reduction of $10,000 on their real estate assessment of $25,000. Thirty-two acres of land were recently sold for $1,800 an acre to John D. Rockefeller. They think the fact that the Sisters of Mercy's Home for Little Children is near this property has a tendency to depreciate its value. The back yard of the home is in front of their premises. As another argument they said Mr. Rockefeller is assessed at only $1,500 an acre.

Augustus Walls, assessed for $2,000 personal property, swore it off. Mrs. Amanda J. Walls, his wife, assessed for $5,000 personal property, swore it off on the ground that she didn't have any.

Mrs. Levi J. Mable, assessed as executrix for $2,100, swore it off.

Lewis Roberts asked to have an assessment of $7,200 to E. P. Allinson, his son-in-law, charged to S. Davis Page, the real owner. On his own property he is assessed on thirty-four acres, for $750 an acre. He was assessed for a house and eight lots on the Bedford Road which he said he did not own or know anything about. He admitted his residence was worth $12,000, at which price it was assessed. A small house belonging to his daughter, on the Bedford Road, on a lot 30 by 120 feet, which was last year assessed at $500, is this year assessed at $1,000.

The assessors and Mr. Roberts got into so much confusion as to what he owned and what he did not own that they adjourned to a future day, when further consideration of it will be given. Mr. Fisher, an engineer who had made surveys of the property, will be present and try to straighten out the tangle. A formal objection was made to the assessment of $750 an acre because he was selling the property for less, and had sold to John D. Rockefeller some acres at $320 an acre. Much of the land is rocky and unmarketable. He has tried, he says, to sell out, but did not succeed.

It was stated by Assessor Martin that an adjoining property was assessed at $500 an acre. Mr. McGerig admitted that the six acres about his house were worth $1,000 an acre, but he could not get a purchaser for it.

A. W. Newman, assessed for $8,500 personal property in the shape of a mortgage which he holds as administrator, said he has signed releases on that mortgage and money to within $2,100 of its value. This was on Sherman Park property. He wanted it reduced to $2,000.

The examination as to the William and John D. Rockefeller properties will be continued some day next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. Stenographer J. F. Quinn has already 2,450 pages of testimony in the Rockefellers' fight against their assessment in this town, and there is prospect of an early ending of them.

QUEST OF FERDINAND MAY.

The German Absconder, Owing $1,000,000, Believed to be in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Ferdinand May, who fled from Germany with nearly $1,000,000, intrusted to him by clients, is supposed to be in Australia. The steamer Mariposa, which has arrived here from Australia, was carefully searched before her departure, the Australian authorities suspecting that the criminal would attempt to escape to the United States. He is thought to have reached Sydney by the Arcadia or Austral a man answering his description having boarded the latter vessel in Suez.

It is also reported that he was traced to Brisbane, but there the detectives lost track of him. Rewards are offered for his arrest. He is a man of culture and excellent presence.

Ferdinand May was arrested in this city Feb. 19 last on a charge of fraud, at the instance of Steinhardt & Goldman, attorneys at 11 Pine Street, who said they were acting for the Allgemeine Elsaessische Bank Gesellschaft of Strasburg. The order of arrest was granted by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court. Karl Woelffle, an Imperial Bank Inspector of Germany, had previously arrived in New York to prosecute the suit, and upon his affidavit that May and his partners had fraudulently obtained over $200,000 from the Strasburg Bank, the prisoner was held in default of $100,000 bail.

On the day following the arrest May was released upon the application of his counsel, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., who maintained that the courts had no jurisdiction in the matter, the plaintiffs and defendants all being foreigners. Justice Pryor upheld Mr. Coudert's contention and vacated his own order of arrest.

Some two weeks later the attorneys of the Strasburg Bank alleged that May had defrauded their client of $1,000,000 instead of $200,000, and they resolved to bring criminal proceedings against him. He had left the State, however, and detectives were put on his trail. The latest part of the case was that Inspector Woelffle of Germany, believing his quarry safe in the hands of the law, sailed on the same day that Judge Pryor vacated the order of arrest in utter ignorance of what had taken place.

CAME NEAR BEING LYNCHED.

Negro Assaults Six-Year-Old Child at Hickory Bush and Is Caught After a Struggle.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Joseph Depew, a negro employed on a horse railroad in Rosendale, this morning committed an assault on the six-year-old daughter of Michael Doody at Hickory Bush.

The little girl, with her elder sister, was picking berries among the hills in the neighborhood when the negro suddenly came upon them. He attempted to seize the elder girl, but she escaped him, leaving her little sister behind. The negro then seized the child and choked her almost into insensibility.

As soon as the news of the outrage reached the village hundreds of men started out to scour the woods in search of Depew, the Lawrence Cement Company of Hickory Bush sending out a large force of men under the direction of the Superintendent.

Late in the afternoon Special Officer James E. Bradley captured the negro in the Greenkill woods, where he was hiding. Depew made a fierce struggle for liberty, but was overpowered and taken before Police Justice Brown, at Rosendale, who committed him to jail.

On the way to the jail in this city a large crowd of men gathered, determined to lynch the prisoner, but they were kept at bay at the point of a pistol, and Depew was finally placed in safe-keeping.

While making his escape the negro attempted to assault Nellie Collins, at Rock Lock, who was playing with a party of children, but her screams frightened him away. He also made an attempt to assault Mrs. Owen Murray, a short distance away, but she succeeded in beating him off.

FATAL FALL WITH A SCAFFOLD.

One Man Killed and Three Others Seriously Hurt in Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 27.—By the fall of a scaffold this afternoon C. J. W. Schreiner, a contractor; W. H. Willis, and John Lowe, bricklayers, and "Joe" Crudup, a colored hod carrier, were precipitated from the third story of a new building to the stone sidewalk.

Willis died within ten minutes. Schreiner received a cut about the temple and internal injuries. Lowe and Crudup were fearfully bruised. It is believed all will die.

DANVILLE MAN MURDERED.

Dr. J. R. Cabell Killed by His Tenant Near Callands, Va.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 27.—Dr. John R. Cabell, a prominent citizen of Danville, was murdered last night at his country home, near Callands, twenty-five miles from here, by Edward Hankins, his tenant.

Cabell had refused to let to Hankins the farm for another year, and Hankins had refused to move away. Cabell was shot with a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot, and instantly killed. Dr. Cabell was seventy-four years of age. He was a brother of ex-Congressman George C. Cabell.

SAYS HE WAS HER UNCLE.

Boston Woman Claims Egg Harbor City Miser's Estate.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Anna Angat of Boston, Mass., has arrived here, and claims the entire fortune left by Hugo Fuchs, the miser who was found dead in bed in his farmhouse, near this place, last January. The fortune exceeds $80,000. Mrs. Angat says she is a daughter of a deceased sister of the miser, and that she is the only living relative. She maintains that the claims put forward by an alleged relative in Germany and another who is in New York are not founded on facts.

She has engaged a lawyer to take the necessary steps to obtain the money.

The opinion prevails here that Mrs. Angat has no claim to the estate. According to her own statement she never knew her uncle by the name of Hugo. Her uncle's name, she says, was Frederick Jacob. The miser was never known by either of those names while he lived here. People who knew him for twenty years never knew him by any name but Hugo. All his papers were signed with that name.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

A. A.—FOR SALE.
The following very choice and superior
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
233 West 72d St.
Size 21x63½x102.
Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way through.
241 West 72d St.
Size 25x90x102.
Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to third story.
403 (new 503) West End Ave.
N. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST. Beautiful 4-story basement and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.
THESE HOUSES are for sale for cash or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, Architect and Owner
109 West 42d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

IN THE BERESFORD.
A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 TO 48 WEST 59TH ST.—Absolutely fireproof, and fronting Central Park. Very choice apartments, 10 to 12 rooms, to rent. Will be shown any hour by the janitor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH STREET,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
Apply to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St. 55 Liberty St.

RESTAURANT.—FINE, LARGE PLACE IN "The Majestic," St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St.; nicely decorated; electric light; refrigeration. An excellent opportunity for right party.

245 BROADWAY.—Choice front office, also desk-rooms, to rent at popular prices. Apply Room 14.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 WEST 87TH ST.—Extra large apartments, 26 x90; seven rooms, bath; butler's pantry, and private hall. See janitor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

I, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the County of New York, do hereby publish in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 909 of the laws of 1896, known as the Election Law, the following notice received by me from the Secretary of State:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Albany, July 29, 1897.

To the Clerk of the County of New York:

Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 2d,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Charles Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District in the place of George F. Andrews and Charles H. Van Brunt, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

County and District Officers also to be elected for said County:

Thirty-five Members of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of Edward J. H. Tamsen.
A County Clerk, in the place of Henry D. Purroy.
A Register, in the place of William Sohmer.
A District Attorney, in the place of William M. K. Olcott, appointed in the place of John R. Fellowe, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JNO. PALMER, Secretary of State."

In compliance with the said provisions of the said Election Law I do hereby also publish as a part of the foregoing notice, each city officer who may be voted for at such election above mentioned, namely, at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 2d,) by the electors of the County of New York or any part thereof:

A Mayor.
A Comptroller.
A President of the Council.
A President of the Borough of Manhattan to be voted for by the electors of such borough.
A President of the Borough of the Bronx to be voted for by the electors of such borough.
Three Members of the Council to be chosen by the electors in each Council District Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, as established by Section 19 of the Greater New York Charter, namely: "An Act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of the City of New York the various communities lying in and about New York Harbor, including the City and County of New York, the City of Brooklyn, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof," being Chapter 378 of the laws of 1897.
A Board of Aldermen, one of whom is to be elected from each Aldermanic District as provided by Section 24 of the said statute, Chapter 378 of the laws of 1897.
One Justice of the Municipal Court, to be elected in each of the districts, namely, the First and Second Districts in the Borough of the Bronx, and to be chosen by the electors in each of said districts, which are respectively the Tenth and Twelfth Judicial Districts at this time.
One Justice of the Municipal Court for the Eleventh District of the Borough of Manhattan, to be chosen by the electors of such district, which said district is now the Thirteenth Judicial District.
Two Justices of the City Court in the place of John H. McCarthy and Edward P. O'Dwyer.
Four Coroners in the Borough of Manhattan in the place of Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Emil Hoeber, William H. Dobbs, and Theodore K. Tuthill, respectively, to be chosen by the electors of such Borough of Manhattan.
Two Coroners for the Borough of the Bronx, to be chosen by the electors of such borough.

Given under my hand and seal of office of [Seal.] the County Clerk of New York County this sixth day of August, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, County Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ANN ELIZA MITCHILL, Bleecker N. Mitchill, and Edwin C. Sturges, as trustees of the trusts created by the last will and testament of Samuel L. Mitchill, deceased, against ADELINE M. POST, May Allen Post, Edwin Frederick Post, Alice Adeline Scott, formerly Alice Adeline Post; Sarah Reed Allen, formerly Sarah Reed Post; Ann M. Mitchill, Margaret E. Mitchill, Mary L. Reed, Eleanor F. G. Reed, Gertrude G. V. D. Reed, Almira Sturges, Ann Kneeland Sturges, Theodore Sturges, Cornelius S. Mitchill, Helen E. Mitchill, Neil Reed Mitchill, Helen S. Jackson, formerly Helen S. Mitchill; Edith Preliwitz, formerly Edith Mitchill; Bleecker N. Mitchill, Charles H. Scott, Adeline M. Scott, Sarah P. Scott, Angelina Scott, Mitchill Allen, Francis P. Allen, Langdon Allen, Alice P. Allen, Marjorie Allen, Marjorie Mitchill, Natalie Mitchill, Mary L. Reed, Eleanor F. G. Reed, and Gertrude G. V. D. Reed, defendants, and each of them.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-first day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address No. 111 Broadway, New York City. jy31-1aw6wS&sept1

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. COOPER, Bertha Schiff, Rachel L. Epstein, Joseph Byk, Frances W. Perkins, Sydney A. Smith, Louise Rose, William Brown, Aaron B. Woodruff, Louis H. Conklin, and Leonard Bayer, copartners, under the firm name of Woodruff, Conklin and Bayer; Joseph Beran, John C. Griswold, Isaac Rosenberg, Richard Vom Hofe, Anna J. Smeltzer, W. Jennings Demorest, Henry T. Paddock, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARD E. McCALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for
BARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
9:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for BARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. Lv. N Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 A.M, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ELEVATION 1800 FEET.
HOTEL EARLINGTON.
A perfect Summer and Autumn home.
Opposite Post Office.
Open Until October 1st.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
(Located in Earlington Park.)
Complete in every particular. Moderate rates. Train leaves N. Y. 10 A. M.; arrives at 4:50 P. M. NO MOSQUITOES. NO FLIES.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.
The Glen Springs
WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequaled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Mgr. Watkins Glen, N. Y.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Tire Table Excursion Columns.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. HIRDSALL, Manager, Glen Lake, N. Y.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.
GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris. J. ESPIC; New York. E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice suites of rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hotel Information Free.
For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European
SUMMER RESORTS
and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Ave., New York,
90 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel PocketGuide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J. West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
do .....The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.). Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y.. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep, $1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland, and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Leave Pier 29 E. R., daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Full information, directions at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Illuminated by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu'. Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A Victoria, Nov. 4, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW.II, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamer for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 4, AM | Normannia, Sept. 25, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Hiem'ck, Spt. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pretoria, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. Hamburg, Sept. 4, 11 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | West'nd, Sept. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS
ROUND THE WORLD.
Having completed the membership of our parties, as previously advertised, we have now arranged for a SUPPLEMENTARY PARTY to leave VANCOUVER on OCT. 11, visiting JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ETC.
SIX MONTHS' TOUR.
Membership limited. Early application necessary.
SPECIAL TOUR to EGYPT and PALESTINE leaves September 25.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pulrot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car service during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Aug. 28, 8 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Extra Sailings.
Aurania, Sept. 1, Noon | Servia, Sept. 21, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
EL MONTE.....Monday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 3
COMANCHE.....Monday, Sept. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:05, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTH PENN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, No. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 1,942, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897,
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 5:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:26, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 6:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, AND PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Franklin, Paterson, Hoboken, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, ANDOVER'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 241 Fourth Av., cor. 125th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Western Express Company will call for and checks baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily, CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (Sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Island Route.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights.

TRADING IN GAS STOCKS

Report that the Standard Oil Magnates Control Many Companies Felt in Wall Street.

AN ADVANCE IN THE SHARES

Laclede of St. Louis Attracting Notice —It Has a Monopoly and Cannot Be Interfered with by Legislative Action—Morgan Refuses Information.

The effect of the announcement that the Standard Oil Company controlled a majority of the stock of nearly all the important gas companies in the country was felt in Wall Street yesterday. Trading in the securities was firmer, prices were higher, and the dealings were more extensive than for some time. In the distinctively Standard Companies, such as the Consolidated, of which Harrison E. Gawtry is President, and the East River of this city, the Bay State of Boston, and the Chicago of Chicago, trading was notably brisk. Of Bay State 15,000 shares changed hands at an advance of ⅝, of Consolidated 1,200 at an advance of 1¾, and of East River 1,600 common stock at an advance of nearly 5.

There was considerable trading in Laclede of St. Louis, the controlling interest of which is said to be held by Emerson McMillin and H. B. Hollins & Co. for a syndicate against the Standard Oil interest. Nearly 9,000 shares of common stock changed hands at prices ranging from 41¾ to 44½, and about 800 preferred at from 91 to 94. The latter was the closing bid, with ½ more asked. It is not known exactly how much of the stock is owned by the Standard, but it is reported that the company is buying quietly all the shares that come into the market.

The property is considered valuable above other like concerns for several reasons. It has an absolute monopoly and cannot be interfered with by legislative action; its earnings for the last year are reported as large enough to enable it to declare a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock, and it controls several electrical plants, which command a large territory. The syndicate holding the stock argue that St. Louis is the richest city in the West, with perhaps the exception of Chicago, and if Chicago Gas, without a monopoly is worth 102, there is no reason why Laclede should not advance to that figure.

The company uses the Standard Oil products, and is, therefore, not the bone of contention it would be if it were essential for the Standard company to obtain control of it.

East River and Equitable Deal.

Another matter that concentrated attention at the Stock Exchange on the gas stocks was the report of the consummation of the long pending scheme of consolidation of the Equitable and East River Companies. There was little or no open trading in Equitable. It was understood until yesterday that sufficient shares to defeat the plan of consolidation were held by E. C. Benedict and others in combination with the avowed intention of holding them until a certain price was offered.

The scheme of consolidation has been talked of since early in the Spring, constantly reported concluded, and the report constantly denied. Few doubted yesterday that the deal was made at figures approaching $350 a share cash.

From the start the holding off for better terms was on the side of the Equitable people. The first formal notice of the scheme was when an advertisement was published on July 29, inviting stockholders in the Equitable to deposit their shares with the Central Trust Company for the purpose of consolidation with the New York and East River Gas Company or sale of their shares to a syndicate.

The plan of consolidation was that a new company was to take up the shares with $15,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000 cumulative preferred stock, and $5,000,000 common stock.

The conversion of the absorbed companies' securities was to be: Equitable shares—100 shares Equitable gets 225 per cent. in the bonds of the new company, 25 per cent. preferred stock and 25 per cent. in the new common stock. East River shares—100 East River common gets 100 new preferred, and 100 East River preferred gets 125 new preferred.

To those who did not choose to accept the securities of the new company, J. P. Morgan & Co. guaranteed cash for the stocks deposited on the basis of $230 for Equitable and $80 for East River common, and $115 for East River preferred.

Dickering for Shares.

Within twenty-four hours after the public announcement it was reported that the deal had been made, and that the fusion was practically accomplished. The report was promptly denied, and John Fox, Treasurer of the Equitable Company, declared that there was no chance of consolidation.

It was said that the same syndicate—it is only lately that the syndicate has been recognized as the Standard Oil Company—which was trying to secure the Equitable, had paid 513½ for Central Gas shares, and the Equitable people were not willing to accept 280, the largest price offered for their shares. Some small sales were made at a trifle under 300, but it was openly stated that the price of the controlling block was 500. It was understood that August Belmont and Ogden and Robert Goelet were engineering the consolidation scheme, and that it was only a question as to which side would hold out the longest, E. C. Benedict, Emerson McMillen, and the Lehman Brothers for the Equitable, or the others named for the syndicate.

About this time the stock of the Mutual Gas Company took a big jump, and it was said that the scheme had been changed to include the Mutual in consolidation and leave the Equitable to stand by itself. That rumor was current for about forty-eight hours, and then the effort to secure Equitable stock was continued.

The date fixed by the first advertisement for the surrender of shares to the Central Trust Company was Sept. 1. Yesterday it was decided to extend the time until Oct. 1. President Olcott of the company made the announcement when asked if it was true that sufficient shares had been received to complete the consolidation—two-thirds of all. He said if a sufficient number had been received there would be no occasion to extend the time.

None of those interested in the deal would say absolutely that it had or had not been consummated. J. Pierpont Morgan, when asked for a yes or no answer, replied: "Young man, it is none of your business." Mr. Benedict said he did not know, and Mr. McMillen declined to say anything.

Still the general impression around Wall Street yesterday was that the deal was completed and that the announcement to that effect would be made when the promoters got ready to make it, and not before.

TUNNEL UNDER THE EAST RIVER

Commissioner Blackford Believes that the Work Will Soon Be Commenced.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and the members of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, met yesterday afternoon in the Hamilton Club, in Brooklyn. Mr. Baldwin, as has been stated, will sail for a thirty-days' visit to Europe to-day, for the purpose of inspecting underground railroads, and especially the one constructed by the London Central Railway.

Eugene G. Blackford, President of the commission, on his recent trip to Europe studied the same tunnel, but his investigation was confined to the method of handling crowds, while Mr. Baldwin will examine the engineering methods.

"We expect," said Mr. Blackford at the close of the conference, "that before Winter comes in the work will be commenced on both the tunnel and the Atlantic Avenue improvement. The law does not permit any work to be done on the Atlantic Avenue improvement until the commission is satisfied that work is also under way in constructing the tunnel to New York."

Fell Six Stories and Lives.

While Frank Fabrian, twenty-eight years old, of 721 Dodd Street, Hoboken, was at work yesterday on the six-story building in course of construction at 50 Columbia Street he had occasion to go to the roof. In walking across a beam his foot slipped and he fell the entire six stories. Near the first floor his whirling body struck a scaffold and then rebounded and fell to the sidewalk. Fabrian was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said that his spine was so badly injured that the chances of his recovery were slight.

SURFACE RAILWAY WAR.

Mr. Collis Considers Opposing Applications to Put Conduits in Amsterdam Avenue.

The hearing on the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Street Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permits to open the streets in order to lay conduits for a change of motive power was held at the Department of Public Works yesterday morning. President Elias, Lawyer Page, and the engineer of the Third Avenue system, of which the Forty-second Street road is a part, were present.

The companies are at war, and each opposes bitterly the granting of the application to the other. Gen. Collis has endeavored in vain to have them come to an agreement whereby they could run over the same tracks from Seventy-first Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Amsterdam Avenue. The Metropolitan Company has said it would not consider the suggestion. The Third Avenue Company's representatives yesterday announced that they are willing to come to an agreement provided the Metropolitan Company will abide by it. Lawyer Page said that the Metropolitan Company had repudiated agreements in the past, and his company would not enter into any more with it unless there was a substantial guarantee of good faith.

Commissioner Collis answered that he was strongly in doubt whether permits may be issued for two railroads to tear up their four tracks on a street as narrow as Amsterdam Avenue. Their conduits will take up even more room than is now taken up. However, he has asked the Corporation Counsel's advice, and when it is received a further hearing will be had.

DIDN'T KNOW GULDENSUPPE.

Virginians Come Here to Identify the Remains as Those of Edwards, but Fail.

William A. Murray, his wife, Mary, and his thirteen-year-old daughter, Ella, of Petersburg, Va., examined yesterday the bottled pieces of human flesh at the Morgue supposed to be portions of William Guldensuppe. The family came to New York to prove that they were not the remains of Guldensuppe, but of William S. Edwards, formerly of Petersburg.

Mr. Murray is a photographer at Petersburg, and he once employed Edwards, who disappeared from his workshop June 10 last with $60 belonging to him. As soon as he and his family reached the city they were hurried to the Morgue, where the remains were shown to him, and he flatly refused to identify them. Mrs. Murray next examined the gruesome objects, and then little Ella took a look at them, but it was all in vain. Each declared that the arms were very much like those of the missing Edwards, but certain tattoo marks and a vaccination scar were missing.

Attorney Joe Morse conducted the examination, with the assistance of Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon. Little Ella was depended on to recognize the hands, as she manicured Edwards's nails. When questioned by a reporter, Ella did not understand what the word "manicure" meant, but she hazarded the information that she had "whittled" his finger nails a number of times.

To-day at noon the valise found near one of the portions of the body will be submitted to the Murrays for identification. This will be done at the Coroners' office. Mr. Murray said yesterday that there is a good clue to the mystery down in Petersburg, and that a friend of his, Detective Ring, was working on it. Everybody in Petersburg, he said, was interested in it, and said that when he returns he will be the hero of the hour, next to "Detective Ring."

BROKE THE SAME LEG TWICE.

Hayes Celebrated His Recovery and Went Back to the Hospital.

John Hayes of Concord Avenue, Jersey City, fell and broke his leg about a month ago. He was discharged from the City Hospital a few days ago and at once began celebrating.

He kept it up until yesterday, when he fell and broke his leg again. He will occupy a cot in the City Hospital for another month.

TREATMENT OF GARBAGE.

A Process Which Utilizes the Entire Material While Destroying It.

The General American Reduction Company, the authorized capital of which is $3,000,000, and which filed articles of incorporation on Thursday at Trenton, N. J., expects to form sub-companies in Boston, Chicago, New York, and all the large cities of the country, with a view to obtaining contracts to dispose of their garbage, by a process it has passed the last two years in perfecting. They are looking forward to doing that work for this city, and Samuel M. Roosevelt, the President of the company, declared yesterday that his concern had underbid the United States Utilization Company for the contract under which the latter now burns the garbage of New York in its Barren Island crematory.

The Reduction Company's plant is situated at Philadelphia, and arrangements have recently been made for materially enlarging it. The process, Mr. Roosevelt says, can accomplish the complete treatment of fifty tons of miscellaneous garbage by heat generated from ten tons of coal.

The garbage itself is not burned. It is placed in a sealed digester, of seven tons' capacity, and there it is heated by steam pipes which run through it. This draws off gas in quantities, which is conveyed by pipes to a gas-producer, and there mixes with the gas the producer is making by means of a heat process. Meanwhile the residuum of the garbage descends into a centrifugal machine, where the grease in turn is drawn off and conveyed by pipes to barrels. What is left of the garbage descends further to a revolving drier, where heat conveyed to it from the furnace evaporates all the water in the material. Nothing remains but a black substance, useful as a basis for fertilizer, which is conveyed to sacks. The gas in the producer, which has been fed by gas from the garbage, is conveyed to the furnace meanwhile, and burned to heat the boiler, from which the main pipes go to the sealed digester. The main points in the system are the evaporation of the water and saving of gas. There are no open tanks.

The officers of the company are: S. M. Roosevelt, New York, President; David R. Case, Bristol, R. I., Vice President; George Roosevelt, New York, President; Daniel R. Ogden, Joseph Garueau, Edward R. Hewitt, William H. Von Dreele, New York, and John R. Drexel, Philadelphia, Directors.

BARREN ISLAND'S ODORS.

Report Made to the Health Board of an Investigation.

Inspector John W. Phillips of the New York Board of Health, who, at the request of Commissioner George B. Fowler of the State Board of Health went to Barren Island on Aug. 22 to investigate the nuisances which have been complained of by residents of Rockaway and Coney Island, made a report to Dr. Fowler yesterday.

Barren Island is situated at the entrance of Rockaway Inlet, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, in which the tide ebbs and flows. It is about one and three-quarter miles long and half a mile wide, and about 800 persons are now living there. These people are for the most part employes and their families of five establishments on the island, the E. Frank Fertilizer Company, the Barren Island Fertilizer Works, the Brooklyn offal contractor, the New York offal contractor, and the Cemetery Utilization Company.

The report says that from the very nature of the industries there oppressive odors and gases are created. With one exception, very little provision has been made to prevent the odors and gases from escaping. It also describes in detail the process employed by each company. The report will be presented to the State Board of Health.

Jersey City Boards at Peace.

At a conference held between the Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners and Finance Commissioners on Thursday night the differences between the two boards were settled, and as a result a number of street improvements, long delayed, will now be proceeded with. Among these are the asphalting of the approaches to the Mercer Street viaduct, the lack of which has prevented wheelmen from using that thoroughfare this Summer, and the repaving of Montgomery Street, from the Pennsylvania Ferry at Exchange Place to Warren Street. The improvements in contemplation will cost $93,900.

SPECIAL NAMES FOR PIERS

Dock Board Decides to Do Away with the "Old" and "New" Numbers Designating Them.

STYLED THE SAME AS STREETS

The Efforts of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation Are Successful—The Present System Leads to Confusion.

The confusion now existing as to the location of piers on the North and East Rivers will soon be dispelled. The Department of Docks has approved the suggestion of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and very soon the "old" and "new" numbered piers will be things of the past, and instead piers will be known by the names of the streets ending at or near them.

About fifteen months ago the board called the attention of the Dock Department to the need of this change, but at the time it was laid aside for consideration. Recently, on motion of Gen. O'Brien, President of the Dock Board, the matter was revived and referred to Superintendent Atwood for report. While Mr. Atwood had the matter in hand, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at his request, submitted its views in a letter from the Committee on Terminal Facilities—Irving R. Fisher, Aaron Vanderbilt, L. J. Callanan, Fred B. Dalzell, and James Hartford.

This letter, in part, is as follows: "In the early years of our city, when piers were few in number and situated in the lower part of the city only, the system of designating them by numbers, consecutively, doubtless answered the needs of the time. It was probably the best system that could have been adopted, when in many parts of the city transverse streets had not been cut through to the water front. But that day is past, and the system of designating piers by numbers is not only antiquated, but is a positive inconvenience, annoyance, and loss of time to all who have business on the water front.

"Until the time that the improvements of the water front were begun, some twenty-five years ago, the piers on the North and East Rivers were numbered consecutively, and a person knowing the location of any pier of a given number could quite accurately locate any other pier by its number. The progress of pier construction on the plan now being worked out has changed this, and piers are now numbered 'new' and 'old' in a way most confusing.

"This committee suggests as the simplest system of designating piers that they be named in association with the streets at the foot of which they are located, or to which they are adjacent. In most cases piers are directly at the foot of some street, and are practically a continuation of such street, viz.: 'Spring Street Pier,' or 'West Thirty-fourth Street Pier.'

"Where more than one pier exists at the foot of a street, designate them 'Broome Street Pier,' 'Broome Street Pier 2,' or 'Canal Street Pier,' 'Canal Street Pier 2,' 'Canal Street Pier 3,' 'Canal Street Pier 4,' &c., the number counting north from each street."

Supt. Atwood, at a recent meeting of the Dock Board, submitted his report approving of the plan of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Dock Board approved the report and formally adopted the new plan.

Engineer in Chief Greene, Secretary Terry, and the Superintendents, Mr. Atwood, were appointed a committee to consider and elaborate the plan further and finally decide upon specific names for each pier under this system.

Removal of Gansevoort Pier.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday opened bids for the removal of the old pier at the foot of Gansevoort Street. There were seven bidders, and the contract was awarded to P. Sanford Ross, who offered to do the work for $60,650.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN A DEPOSITOR CANNOT RECOVER IN FULL.—In a suit by John Stapleton to recover from Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, as Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, the amount of a deposit made by him the day before the bank suspended business, it appeared that the bank's officers and Directors supposed it to be solvent; that the Directors had in it when it was closed on Aug. 11, 1896, deposits of the customary amount; that its stock had within three months of its failure sold at auction for 140; that the Directors had not lately sold any of their stock; that an official examination in June, 1896, showed an unimpaired capital and a surplus of $80,000; that none of its paper had been protested, and that the Superintendent of the Banking Department had not closed the bank for its insolvency, but simply because its legal cash reserve was, in his opinion, insufficient. Justice Dickey, before whom the case was tried, in the Supreme Court, in Kings County, dismissed the complaint, holding that the facts did not indicate that the act of the bank in receiving a deposit on the day before it was closed was, to the knowledge of its officers and Directors, a fraud upon the depositor, nor was he entitled to a preference, but should only receive from the assets of the bank, transferred to Receivers subsequently appointed, his ratable share in connection with all other creditors.

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BARBED WIRE FENCES.—Thomas Clark, a tenant holding property in the Town of Porter, Niagara County, under a lease which provided that the landlord "will furnish some wire and posts to repair or make fences with, and the lessee is to do the work," of his own motion strung a strand of barbed wire wholly upon his own side of an existing worm-rail division fence, by leading the barbed wire from one to another of the joint locks or angles of the fence. In a suit against Clark by Daniel Buckley, who owned the adjoining farm, to recover the value of a horse which became entangled in the barbed wire and was injured so that it was no longer of any use to its owner, Justice Hickey, in the Niagara County Court, gave judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the horse, holding that defendant was liable under the provisions of Section 1, Chapter 755, of the laws of 1896, which forbids the use of barbed wire in the construction of any division fence, unless the person desiring to use such material should first obtain the written consent of the owner of the adjoining property. The law provides for treble damages for all injuries to an adjoining owner occasioned by violation of the act. The Court held that the law of 1896 had not the effect of repealing the law of 1894, but only permitted the use of barbed wire in division fences, without the consent of the adjoining owner, providing the fences were constructed in the manner prescribed by the statute of 1896.

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BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—A recovery by Harry C. Bryan in the Tenth District Court in his suit against Ole H. Olsen, for broker's commissions, was affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which held, by Justice Bischoff, that where a broker sues for commissions alleged to have been earned by procuring the defendant a loan upon his property, a motion made by the defendant at the close of the case to strike out all evidence of transactions had between the plaintiff and the lender, upon the ground that it was not connected with the defendant, was properly denied, where it appeared that the motion, if granted, would strike out not only testimony elicited by the plaintiff, but also a professional bicyclist.

Suicide Ottilie Kiraly Buried.

The funeral of Ottilie Kiraly, who killed herself on Tuesday at 174 Union Street, Brooklyn, was held yesterday afternoon at an undertaking establishment on Union Street. Placido Saitta, who witnessed the suicide, sent a floral wreath and cross. The funeral service was read by Mrs. H. E. Bennett of the Christian Reform Association. The burial was in the Lutheran Cemetery. A crowd of nearly 1,500 persons gathered in the streets and gazed at the windows of the shop during the ceremony.

The St. Mary's at Funchal.

School Commissioner A. P. Montant yesterday received word of the arrival of the schooship St. Mary's at Funchal, in the Azores. She will return to New York about Oct. 1.

RATES FROM THE SOUTH

Buyers Pleased with Recent Concessions Obtained by the Merchants' Association.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ALABAMAN

The New Excursion Rates Made by Southern Lines Will Bring Many More Merchants to New York —Good Words from Visiting Buyers.

The officers of the Merchants' Association are much elated over the action of the Southern Railway Company in agreeing to sell reduced rate tickets from all Southern points on its line to Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk. This action opens new territory to merchants in the South who desire to purchase their Fall goods in New York City. The policy of the Southern Railway Company will be followed by other lines that are members of the Southeastern Passenger Association. Half-fare tickets are to be sold, good for thirty days from date of sale, the selling dates to be from Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive. These excursion rates are open to everybody, no matter whether connected with the Merchants' Association or not.

The Southern boundary cities of the Trunk Line Association are Baltimore and Washington, and between Sept. 1 and 4 at those places the Trunk Line tickets will be on sale. These tickets are to be good for thirty days from date of sale and will allow the holder to get a reduction on his homeward trip, so that his round trip within the territory of the trunk lines will cost him one and one-third fare. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company has already announced that it will sell at points on its line, which commences at Richmond, through tickets to New York on the same plan between these dates, and the Trunk Line officials have consented to handle these tickets direct through to New York. The Norfolk and Western Railway Company, which connects with the trunk lines at Hagerstown and at Washington, had also made the same announcement. The Old Dominion Steamship Company had also announced that it would sell tickets upon a similar plan between those dates from Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort. The Seaboard Air Line, which connects with the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Norfolk and Portsmouth, had also made an arrangement to send its passengers through to New York between those dates, and had made further arrangements to handle passengers here by an all-rail route through Richmond.

J. L. Walthaw, a manufacturer of Birmingham, Ala., visited the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday, and said: "This news of further concessions from Southern railroads is good news indeed. I shall send word home at once of this. There are many merchants living in my city, and in all that section of the country, who have been attracted to other places to buy their goods, but who would like to come to New York if they could get some concessions from the railroads. This is my first trip to the metropolis. I am more than delighted with the city and with the way I have been received. I intend to write home and tell them what a good time I have had.

"The Merchants' Association will bring many men to New York who have never been here before, and once here, if I may be taken as a sample, they will continue to come as often as they can. As a representative Southerner, I am proud of what you have done, and I hope you will continue in the same lines until your influence is felt in every part of the United States, and every merchant within its borders is brought into close touch with this, the greatest market of the Western Hemisphere."

B. Holzman, dry goods merchant in Shreveport La., said yesterday: "New York is the headquarters for buyers. Here it are selections of an unparalleled variety. The market this year is especially satisfactory. Prices are better, and there are indications of advances in all lines."

The following additional resident members of the Merchants' Association were enrolled yesterday: The Germania Life Insurance Company; bankers, New York County National Bank and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.; the National Storage Company; jewelry, J. R. Wood & Sons; dry goods commission, J. H. Lane & Co., and theatrical agents, Klaw & Erlanger.

SHACKLED HIS YOUNG SON.

How Mr. Eggers Restrained a Chronic Runaway.

For six days, until yesterday morning, Louis Eggers, ten years old, who lived with his parents at 334 East Fifty-fifth Street, walked about his home in the daytime and slept at night with a steel chain forged by his father fastened to his feet.

He was punished in this manner because he persisted in running away. He has been found after days of search at Coney Island, Rockaway, Jersey City, and in many other parts of this State and New Jersey.

By the advice of the agent of the Gerry society Mr. and Mrs. Eggers removed the shackles from their son and took him to the Yorkville Court. The father gave the reasons for his action to Magistrate Crane, and exhibited the chain in court. The boy was committed to the Juvenile Asylum, at 106 West Twenty-seventh Street.

INSURANCE FOR CYCLISTS.

Justice Davy Holds that Exception Clause Refers to Professionals.

A policy of accident insurance issued by the Fraternal Accident Association of America to Israel W. Baldwin provided that an injury upon which a recovery might be had must be one which should immediately and "wholly" disable the insured from transacting any and every kind of business pertaining to his occupation. The insurer had, by a printed manual, defined "total disability" as existing when a member was deprived, by accidental injury, of the power to perform substantially all the duties of the occupation under which he was insured.

On the trial of the action by Baldwin against the company to enforce its alleged liability to him under the policy, proof was given that after the accident he could not walk without crutches for eight or ten months, could not engage in manual labor for more than a year, and could not for a year perform other customary labor. Justice Davy, in the Steuben Special Term, gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the proof was sufficient to show that he was wholly disabled, notwithstanding the fact that, after a period of about two months, he attended daily at his store, and that he kept certain books that were brought to him for that purpose during all the time that he was confined to his house. The court held that stipulations in the policy which provided that in case the insured should be injured while engaged temporarily or otherwise in any occupation or exposure classified as more hazardous than that specified in the certificate the indemnity should be at the rate only of the more hazardous occupation, and which also provided that members of the higher classifications accidentally injured while engaged in polo, baseball games, or "bicycling" should receive only the indemnity provided for such games, did not prevent a recovery by a person who was injured while riding a bicycle for pleasure, from recovering the full rate of indemnity provided for by the contract, as the provisions of the policy must be taken to refer only to a person who was a professional bicyclist.

Wholesale Theft of Coffee Charged.

The police of the Second Precinct in Brooklyn yesterday arrested Henry Lunsman, a longshoreman, and Capt. George Van Diem, on a charge of having stolen 129 bags of coffee valued at $1,600 from Martin's Stores on the night of Aug. 4. Charles Nilsen, first mate of the lighter from which it is charged the coffee was taken, said that the lighter Zouave stopped at the stores on the night in question; that Lunsman, who was at the head of the scheme, had the coffee taken on board the lighter, which was afterward landed at the Erie Basin, where the men went ashore and emptied the coffee into other bags. The original bags were thrown into the river. The men deny the charge.

Thousands of persons who thought they had Consumption have been cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

M'CULLAGH PREFERS SILENCE.

He Deems It Disrespectful to Ask What Are Mr. Parker's Objections to Him.

When the name of John McCullagh, now Acting Chief, was first presented to the Police Board for promotion to an Inspectorship two years ago Commissioner Parker objected. His objection broke up the apparent friendship or armed neutrality in the board, and left all the Commissioners at odds. Mr. Parker was deaf to argument and entreaty. He objected. That was all there was to it. Mr. Roosevelt fumed and Mr. Andrews threatened all sorts of reprisals, but Mr. Parker still objected, and from then until a few weeks ago all promotions were dead-locked.

Pressed for the reasons for his objection, Mr. Parker said: "Capt. McCullagh knows the reason I opposed his promotion, and he knows it is a good reason. When he asks me to make it public I will do so."

It was his objection to the promotion of Capt. McCullagh which led to the troubles that culminated in the charges of obstruction and the trial before Mayor Strong, with all its annoyances and expense. From the first Mr. Parker took the position he takes to-day. He objected for reasons which seemed good and sufficient to him.

Yesterday this statement and question were put to the Acting Chief:

"Chief, when Commissioner Parker was first asked to vote for your promotion he refused, saying he had reasons you knew to be good reasons, which he was willing to make public only if you asked him to do so. Will you ask him now?"

"Of course not," he replied. "I have no reason to fear anything he might say, but I think it would be in very bad taste for me to appear as if issuing a challenge to a superior, and it would certainly not be respectful."

The Chief's remarks were repeated to Mr. Parker, and Mr Parker said "Humph!" He would not say anything else.

The politicians regard the promotion of Acting Inspector McCullagh to be the head of the Police Department as very clever campaign politics, and are congratulating Mr. Quigg, who is credited with having engineered it. McCullagh is an enthusiastic Republican and a warm friend of Mr. Quigg, who has been working in his interest for the last three years.

M'CULLAGH MAKES CHANGES.

He Transfers Brooks and Harley, and Promotes Cross to be Acting Inspector.

Acting Chief of Police McCullagh yesterday made his first changes in the disposition of the force. None of the changes, he said, reflected anything but credit on the men concerned. He promoted Adam A. Cross, Captain of the Leonard Street Precinct, to be an Acting Inspector, to fill the vacancy made by his own promotion to the Acting Chieftaincy, and assigned him to command of the Third Inspection District, which includes the territory on the east side covered by the Fifth Street Station up to the Eighty-eighth Street Station.

He transferred Acting Inspector Brooks from that district to the Fourth, which comprises the west side from Fourteenth Street to West One Hundredth Street, including the Tenderloin Precinct, and he sent Acting Inspector Harley from the Fourth to the Sixth Inspection District, which comprises the far up-town precincts and Westchester. The Acting Chief was until last Wednesday in charge of the Sixth District.

Sergt. Patrick Cosgrove was made Sergeant in command of the Leonard Street Precinct.

Adam A. Cross joined the force Oct. 16, 1878. He was made a Captain Dec. 8, 1890, and was one of the commanders accused of corruption before the Lexow committee. In 1894 Cross was tried before the Police Board on charges of corruption made by the keepers of some disorderly houses in the Eldridge Street Precinct, and was dismissed from the force. He was reinstated six months later by the courts, the decision in his favor rebuking the Police Commissioners for dismissing him on the evidence submitted. Capt. Cross was a lawyer before he became a policeman. He is related by marriage to ex-Gov. Flower.

Speaking of the changes he made, the Acting Chief said: "I want it understood that the transfer of Acting Inspector Harley to the Sixth Inspection District is not intended as a slight upon him, and there is no disgrace attached to the change. I have special reasons of my own for putting Harley in this particular district. He was detailed for a long time at Police Headquarters, and has had great experience in the matter of making details of policemen in cases of emergency, such as riots, or parades, or big events. The district I have assigned him to is not a very important one, and he will be able to devote some of his time to the work I speak of."

The Acting Chief declined to discuss the rumors that he purposed sweeping changes in the details of the force, and said he was not going to do anything in a hurry. He also refused to say if it were true that Acting Inspector O'Brien was to be relieved from duty in the Detective Bureau and assigned to a precinct.

CONDITION OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Gen. Collis Believes His Department Is Honestly Performing Its Work.

It has been reported that Matthew Baird, who holds the contract for laying the water mains in Fifth Avenue, has violated his signed agreement, and that much of the annoyance caused to residents of the avenue might be removed if Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, would take action against the contractor. It has been further alleged that Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Howard P. Wilds was unacquainted with the terms of the contract.

Gen. Collis said yesterday: "It is tedious to reply individually to all the senseless criticisms that we hear. I believe that my department is honestly and adequately performing the work marked out for it to do. I have no more to say."

Deputy Commissioner Wilds admitted that, personally, he had been unfamiliar with the specified terms of the contract, but that, of course, Engineer Victor G. Bogue and Gen. Collis were familiar with them. He was not aware that the signed agreement had been broken.

"But what have been broken, and that constantly," continued Mr. Wilds, "are the promises that the contractor has orally made to this department in regard to time, force employed, places to be worked on, and expedition. Especially in regard to rock drilling and blasting has the contractor failed to keep his oral agreements. Under the law, Mr. Baird's bid had to be taken, for it was about $10,000 less than any other. I believe the work will be done within the specified time. But the contractor will certainly not have performed it to the best convenience of the residents of the avenue and the public in general, in accord with his promises."

Smuggled Cloaks Seized.

J. E. Bernstein, a tailor of Jersey City, arrived yesterday on the steamship Columbia. He had two large hampers, the contents of which he failed to declare. Special Inspector Brown discovered that they contained thirty cloaks, which the Appraiser valued at $1,000. The goods were seized and Bernstein was taken before United States Commissioner Rowe, who held him in bail for further hearing.

Mr. Collis's Pocketbook Found.

Lloyd Collis, civil engineer, who is employed on the Park Avenue improvements, lost his pocketbook last Thursday. It contained a receipted note for $1,000 and Mr. Collis's railroad passes. He advertised for the pocketbook, and yesterday morning it was returned to him by one of the laborers employed on the Park Avenue work.

With the end of the Summer comes the end of early closing.

To-day is the last day.

With the end of Summer come thoughts of Fall wearables.

We're ready with everything.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JERSEY CITY'S AMBITION

It Wishes to Become a Great Seaport and Is Striving to Develop Its Water Front.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH COVE

Capitalists Offer to Create a Fine Harbor if Half of It Is Leased to Them—Projected Erection of a Big Market.

Jersey City, also, has dreams of a "Greater Jersey City." It is beginning to look forward to a time when it will be a great port, the haven of commercial fleets, and the cynosure of all who go down to the sea in ships.

The dream is not a new one. As long ago as 1872 the Legislature of New Jersey undertook to make a beginning in this great task. It granted to Jersey City about twenty acres of land about South Cove. The object of the gift was to encourage the city in the development of the harbor. The municipality was to pay for this land only $1,000, which the Riparian Commissioners thought a fair equivalent in this instance for property that has been estimated to be worth from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. A resolution accepting the grant was passed by the Board of Aldermen in 1872, which resolution was vetoed by the Mayor, upon the ground, among others, that the proper board to take action in the premises under the charter of the city was the Board of Public Works. The Aldermen, after getting the opinion of the city attorney, that such was the true construction of the charter, directed the subject to be certified to the Board of Public Works for their consideration and then unanimously sustained the Mayor's veto.

Jersey City's Ambition Aroused.

That was in 1872. In 1885 the ambition of Jersey City was suddenly stirred, and the municipality awakened to a full comprehension of its great possibilities. The Board of Public Works, with the concurrence of the Board of Finance and Taxation, passed resolutions formally accepting the grant and directing a bond to be given, in conformity with the terms imposed by the Riparian Commissioners.

It was at this point that the city carried out a little scheme which clinched the matter as with a spike of steel. Jersey City suddenly appeared in Trenton in the person of a representative and handed over to the State Controller the $1,000 which had been agreed upon as the price of the possibilities at South Cove.

This coup was parried by the Controller, who refused to receive the money on the ground that because of delay the grant had reverted to the State.

Jersey City's representative replied by a counter-coup. He went to the Treasurer, who was a Jersey City man, and handed him the $1,000. The Treasurer accepted it and placed it in the Treasury as the price of the twenty acres at South Cove.

In the meanwhile the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey had entered the land and had got a grant for this and other land from the Riparian Commission, paying for it $300,000. To oust the company the city brought suit, under the direction of W. D. Edwards, and won it. The Supreme Court of the State decided that the Riparian Commission, as a creature of the State, could not grant land that had been previously granted by the Legislature, and that the city could not reject the legislative grant. This placed all the land under the control of the city.

Plans for a Great Harbor.

The possession of the cove and its shores aroused the ambition of the city, and it has now taken the first step in the work of creating a great seaport. At the meeting of the Council on Thursday last a proposition was submitted by capitalists, whose names are still guarded from publicity, to improve the cove and make of it a magnificent harbor. The capitalists are willing to pay for the improvement and development of the eastern half of the South Cove, provided the city allows them to use half of the part which they propose to improve. The city is to use the other half of the improved section and enjoy the benefit of the newly established wharves without being compelled to pay anything toward their construction.

"The projectors," said Mr. Edwards, "have a plan according to which they propose to widen the continuation of the gap or the water on the south side of the cove 150 feet instead of 300 feet, as was originally planned when the city secured the grant. This would make the tidewater basin in front of the cove 300 feet wide, or 150 feet wider than it is now."

He explained that the projectors, at an expense to them of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, would dredge a channel from the tidewater basin northward into the heart of the cove, parallel with the Henderson Street extension. This channel would be 1,200 feet long and 125 feet wide. The water would be 20 feet deep and would be easily accessible via the gap from the Hudson River. The projectors would expect a lease for fifty years for the bulkheads on the east side of the channel, and the city would be at liberty to use all the bulkheads on the west side, and at the foot of Henderson Street there would be room for a fine public wharf, which would be in direct communication by way of Henderson Street with the heart of the city.

Scheme Involves a Big Market.

Mayor Hoos said yesterday that the scheme involves the establishment of a great market at the cove.

"I do not see," he said, "why New Yorkers in the lower part of the city cannot come over here to do their marketing as well as we can go over to New York to do ours. We propose creating a market at South Cove that will be the equal of any in the country. At present the produce of New Jersey passes through our city and is sold in Washington Market, New York. We want to have it stop on this side and have New Yorkers come over for it."

Neither Mayor Hoos nor Mr. Edwards would disclose the name of the capitalists interested in the scheme. Both said that they are not connected with the Sugar Trust or the New Jersey Central Railroad, and that neither the Lehigh Valley Railroad nor the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has anything to do with it. They are to pay the city $6,000 a year rental for that part of the cove which they use, and surrender it to the city at the end of thirty or fifty years, as agreed on.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
The Bostonians,
IN ROBIN HOOD. Evenings, 8:45 P. M.
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Geo. Frothingham, Miss Hilda Clark, and Wm. E. Philip.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day, 4:00 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
TO-NIGHT,
The Gems of Pain's Carnival, "Klondike," "Dollar Wheat," Boo Clark, and Wm. E. Philip.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 11th Week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. The Grandest and Greatest of Spectacles, —"NATURE."— Ballets, Marches and Specialties. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. Ev'gs 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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A New Free Library.

LIBERAL POLICY ADOPTED BY THE HARLEM LIBRARY.

Free circulating libraries in New York City are by no means too numerous, so it is a pleasure to note that the ranks of such libraries will be increased by a worthy addition next Wednesday. This is the Harlem Library, which for over twenty-five years has enjoyed a prosperous career in the upper section of the city, and for the purposes of enlarging its usefulness the Trustees have adopted the plan of putting the library absolutely on a free circulating basis. In this change the management is not altered at all, nor does it become a part of the New York Free Circulating Library system, which has established several excellent branches in different parts of the city. So the Harlem Library now enjoys the rather novel distinction of conducting a free library under its own individual management.

The library begins well equipped for its larger work. It has 25,000 volumes, which occupy the ground floor of the building, 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and connected with the library proper is a comfortable reading room, which is kept supplied with all the leading papers and magazines. The library owns the building, which is an unusually wide one—34 by 90 feet. The Trustees thoroughly believe in studying the convenience of the reading public, for the rooms will be open now and through the Winter from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night.

A new Librarian has just been engaged, Miss B. S. Smith, a recent graduate of the Library Training School, at Albany. She is thoroughly familiar with the most recent library appliances and needs. The Harlem Library therefore begins its free circulating plan under most favorable auspices. After next Wednesday any one showing proper references may use the library with perfect freedom and draw two books at one time, keeping them for two weeks. Formerly the library has been open only to the Trustees, shareholders, and subscribers. The subscription plan was so reasonable as to place the library practically on a free basis. The privileges were open to all at $2 a year. Last year there were about 600 subscribers, and 40,000 volumes were circulated. This is the largest number of books ever used during any one year, but a short time ago the subscribers ran up to 750.

The Trustees realize that they are shouldering an extra financial burden, but they believe the benefit to the public will be of such value that no difficulty in this respect will arise, and aid may be obtained from the city if the first year's experiment turns out successfully. In order to obtain city aid the library must show an annual circulation of 75,000 volumes, possess property worth $20,000, and have 10,000 volumes. In the two latter requirements the Harlem Library can qualify, but it remains to be seen whether its circulation can be almost doubled within the next year. The Trustees and stockholders believe it can.

"It is our intention to open the library on Sundays just as soon as proper arrangements can be made," said one of the Trustees, "and I hope the Sunday opening will go into effect before the end of the year. It is open now every day in the year, except Sundays and legal holidays."

The officers and Trustees of the library are: President—Charles B. Tooker; Vice President—D. Phoenix Ingraham; Secretary—Edgar K. Bourne; Treasurer—Cyrus L. Sulzberger: Trustees—Charles W. Dayton, Edward P. Steers, Ronald K. Brown, Edgar Ketchum, H. C. F. Koch, and the officers.

Although the Harlem Library, under its present management, dates back to only 1871, its real organization goes back to 1703, when it became incorporated, and in 1820 the sum of $3,000 was granted by the Legislature to the library. It was then known as the Harlem Library Association, and in 1871 the present name was adopted when a consolidation with the old Harlem School was effected. The first library building of its own was then erected on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, upon a lot purchased in 1830 from the Dutch Church for $150. This property was sold for $50,000 in 1803, and the present building was erected where the library quarters have been ever since.

Public Library Bulletin.

The August bulletin of the New York Public Library, issued this week, shows that the work has been going on actively even during the quieter months of the Summer. During July the additions numbered 1,368 volumes and 1,552 pamphlets, nearly half of the volumes and over 1,300 pamphlets being by gift. Judging from the attendance at the Lenox Branch, the Summer opening has been a decided success, for in July 1,140 readers used the library, while the number a year ago was 749.

Persons interested in archæology will find considerable helpful material in the August bulletin, for a list of all the works upon that subject contained in the Public Library and the Columbia University Library is published. It occupies fifteen pages of the bulletin, and will prove valuable for reference purposes. Next month the publication will be begun of the genealogical works in the library, and this will run through three numbers.

A New Librarian.

MR. BERRY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY, WHICH GOES TO FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.

The removal of the Young Men's Christian Association Library from its present quarters which have been occupied so long in the Twenty-third Street building, has at last been definitely decided on, and the transfer of the books to the new fire-proof rooms in the West Side Branch, on Fifty-seventh Street, will probably begin next month.

When the subject was first broached last Spring some opposition was encountered among the frequenters of the library, one of the principal objections being that Fifty-seventh Street would be far less accessible than Twenty-third Street, and that many young men who are students would be prevented from using the library an hour or two during the day. Matters have since been arranged so that it is hoped no inconvenience will result to any one. The reading room will still be retained at the Twenty-third Street building and a reference and general reading library of about 2,000 books will be kept.

The entire library consists of nearly 40,000 volumes, and the association managers consider it too valuable to be housed longer in any other than a fire-proof building. When the Fifty-seventh Street building was erected special arrangements were made for commodious and comfortable library rooms, and more books can be stored there than in the present place.

Another feature of interest, not only in Y. M. C. A. circles, but to the New York library world as well, is the recent appointment of Silas H. Berry as Librarian of the New York Association, taking the place left vacant two or three years ago by the death of Reuben B. Poole. Mr. Berry has been for several years Librarian of the Brooklyn Central Association, and besides being an able librarian is thoroughly familiar with association needs, and understands just what such a library requires. Mr. Berry is away on his vacation at present, but early in September he will enter upon his new duties and superintend the removal of the library. He will be assisted in this by Mr. Jonghaus, who has had charge of the Twenty-third Street reading room for many years, and where he will still remain after the bulk of the library has been taken to the up-town building.

Playing Card Designs.

The worshipful company of Makers of Playing Cards of London, England, offers the H. D. Phillips Prize of 5 guineas for the best special design for the backs of playing cards, intended for presentation by the company to its guests at the banquet of the Master and Wardens in November next. Two other prizes of 3 and 2 guineas each are offered by the company for the two next best of such designs.

The designs must be in color and be such as can be reproduced effectively in not more than six printings. The arms of the company and of the City of London are to form a portion of the design, which must be sent to W. Hayes, the clerk of the company, at Guildhall, London, E. C., not later than Sept. 27 next. The three designs selected will become the absolute property of the company, while the others will be returned to the senders. Novelty of design will be regarded as an important element in the competition.

Some Wagner Correspondence.

Emile Ollivier, who claims the distinction of having been the first Frenchman to appreciate the music of Richard Wagner, and who also asserts himself to have been the first one to introduce the Teutonic composer to the Parisian public, is about to begin the publication of certain correspondence, which, by the way, is said to contain a great deal of M. Ollivier and very little of Wagner. The first batch of letters will make its appearance in the September number of The Cosmopolis.

The Marguerite Military Romance.

The September number of La Revue des Deux Mondes will contain the first installment of a military romance by MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte, the preparation of which has excited much talk in army circles in Paris. The book is to be called "Le Désastre," and, under the veil of pure fiction, it is said to contain important revelations concerning the War Office at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. MM. Margueritte are now engaged in correcting their last proofs at Souzay.

Newark's New Library.

Plans for the new building of the Newark Public Library are to be submitted next month, and before Oct. 1 the jury of award, of which Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University is consulting architect, will make its final selection, and work on the building will then be pushed as rapidly as possible. Five firms of architects have been asked to compete, each of whom will receive $250 for the submitted designs, but competition is not restricted to these, as the invitation to send in designs is open to all architects. The new library will be erected on Washington Street, and is to cost $100,000. It will be of three stories, with a basement, and is to contain accommodations for 200,000 volumes. There will also be a commodious newspaper and reading room, a special room for children, and a bicycle room.

The Pre-empting of Dramatic Rights.

Copyright performances are in vogue. The idea of a writer of romance in thus putting on the stage his most recent novel is to pre-empt his title, and to prevent anybody else working it up before the footlights. Mr. Hall Caine had a private performance of "The Christian," which was placed on the stage at Douglas, in the Isle of Man. Seats were worth £1 apiece, probably to keep out the crowd. The distribution of the rôles was as follows: Mr. Hall Caine took the part of John Storm, Miss Hall Caine was Glory Quayle, Mrs. Hall Caine was Polly Love, Master Ralph Caine was Brother Andrew, and Mr. William Heinemann was the Father Superior.

Fancy Sir Walter Scott in "Ivanhoe," Thackeray in "Vanity Fair," or Meredith in "Richard Feverel."

Pierre Loti's "Souvenirs."

A new book by Pierre Loti will make its appearance in October. It will consist of a number of short stories, articles already published in periodicals and newspapers, and several new essays. The collection will be called "Souvenirs d'Annam." The author is now correcting the last proofs at Hendaye, where he is spending the Summer.

Private Book Clubs.

IN ALBANY AND ROCHESTER MEMBERS MAY PURCHASE BOOKS AFTER CIRCULATION AT HALF PRICE.

In the Saturday Review of Books and Art for Aug. 21 there was a brief sketch of a successful book club of Yonkers, and it was suggested that the idea—which was a circulating, traveling library, limited to the members of the club and their families—would be an excellent one for towns and villages to copy, when lacking the essentials of a good circulating public library.

A correspondent has called our attention, however, to the existence of several other clubs, formed on precisely similar lines, in communities such as Albany and Rochester, N. Y., which cannot be said to want library facilities. In limiting the membership to from one to three score of persons, representing as many families, and nearly all, or all, known to one another, there are perhaps attractions which the usual public library cannot possess. The plan, for instance, nearly confines the reading of each member of a social "set" to the same list of books, which, though it involves some loss of breadth, is not without conversational advantages. There is also assurance that the book will not have been in any home in which its reader is not a willing visitor, and such assurance is pleasant in these days of bacterial dread. And finally, if a new book attains excessive popularity, it is often extremely difficult to manage to be one of the lucky few who can get it from the public library, while the private circulating plan gives assurance that in time—and possibly short time—it will come to the would-be reader.

In outlining the operation of the Yonkers Club nothing was said of the disposition of the books at the end of the year, and this arrangement is possibly the club's strongest recommendation in cities where library facilities are already excellent. In the clubs in Rochester and Albany the books are neatly covered with stout paper before they are sent out. On the front cover, inside, there is a printed list of the members, arranged in the order in which the books are to be passed, an order determined by proximity of residence. Opposite the names are two blanks, to be filled by the reader with the date on which the book was received and passed the rule prescribes the 1st and 15th of each month—so that any delinquency may be traced to the proper source; and at the head of this list of members the librarian writes the price of the volume. A printed rule then explains that any member wishing to purchase the volume may have it at half the published price by writing her name—the club members are all women—on the flyleaf. This secures for her the book after it has been the rounds of the club. And, because the volume has been carefully covered and carefully handled, it usually looks very well at the end of a club year. To an experienced librarian at the head of an enthusiastic club few books return without a name on the flyleaf, and philanthropy readily suggests a good use for them.

In the case of one of these clubs—the Sesame, which is connected with the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, and has a large membership—the books go into a club library when they have been the rounds of the members, and thence may be drawn again by club members, or, on payment of a small fee, by others, as though the library were—as, indeed, it becomes—a church institution. The commoner purchasing plan has perhaps more to recommend it, however, where existing library facilities are ample. It is of advantage to the club as a whole, since it largely reduces the amount annually to be raised for purchasing new volumes, and to those individual members who choose by its means to obtain at half price books which, after reading, they are sure they want.

England and Egypt.*

LORD CROMER AS AN ADMINISTRATOR—THE DIFFICULTIES SURMOUNTED—GEN. GORDON, ISMAIL PASHA, AND THE PRESENT KHEDIVE.

The name of Lord Cromer, one of her Majesty's servants, is often flashed across seas to us, and we have come to regard Evelyn Baring as a very strong man, endowed with an amazing amount of will power—in fact, as the type of a first-class cool-headed English administrator. Mr. H. O. Traill's "A Biography of Lord Cromer" is an opportune book, for in most ways it will satisfy a curious public. It is in one respect excellent, putting aside somewhat its partisan political character in giving in full detail what we want to know about Gen. Gordon.

Mr. Traill may have somewhat colored this saddest of all recent episodes by putting on Mr. Gladstone's shoulders the onus of Gen. Gordon's death; and it is not unlikely that in England this volume will rekindle the fires. It may be that in defense of Lord Cromer the biographer, so far as relates to Gordon, frees the English administrator of Egypt of all blame in the matter, and rather impugns Mr. Gladstone with indifference as to what might become of the hero of the Tae-ping rebellion. As it is, it is a very much mixed topic, and though Blue Books innumerable may be searched, who was culpable for the abandonment of Gordon we think will never be exactly determined.

The name of Baring has been known as joined to commerce ever since the middle of the last century. The founder of the Baring family was Franz Baring, a Lutheran minister from Bremen who came to England in 1697, and was in time a merchant and cloth manufacturer. In his middle life he was a wealthy man. Toward the end of the last century Pitt, who had made up his mind "to strengthen the titled orders with an infusion of new blood from the middle classes," placed Francis Baring on the roll of peers. Alexander, second son of the Baronet, we know of as Lord Ashburton. Thomas, a grandson, became in 1866 Baron Northbrook, and in 1885 another grandson was Lord Revelstoke.

In 1892 Evelyn Baring, the subject of this memoir, was made Lord Cromer, and if ever a title was deserved it was in this case fully acquired. Evelyn Baring, the son of Henry Baring, was born in 1841, and was destined for a military career. He went at the age of thirteen to Woolwich Academy, was qualified in time for a commission, and when eighteen years of age (1858) passed out into the artillery. In the sixties the young officer was on duty as aide de camp of Sir Henry Storks at Corfu, and then went to Jamaica to inquire into the outbreaks there and Gov. Eyre's connection with them. In 1868, on his return to England, he entered the Staff College, studied there two years, and in 1870 published "Staff College Essays." This was the period of the Franco-Prussian war, and "Kriegspiel" attracting public attention, Evelyn Baring formulated an English version of the rules and principles of this game.

Very soon came Evelyn Baring's opportunity. Lord Northbrook had been appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, and as his cousin the young officer became private secretary. It was his first true introduction into a civil sphere. There could hard-

*LORD CROMER. A Biography. By H. D. Traill. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold.

ly be a better school of training because the position required the incumbent to be a diplomatist and an administrator, and it gave him an acquaintance with finance on the largest scale.

Returning to England in 1876 with Lord Northbrook, next year Baring was appointed English Commissioner of the Egyptian Debt. When that Egyptian Micawber Ismail Pasha had plunged himself and Egypt into debts which were impossible for him to pay he was obliged to part with the greater portion of his financial interest in the Suez Canal, and his shares were purchased by the British Government for $20,000,000. Then it became necessary to do such a vulgar thing as to balance the Khédive's books, for Ismail Pasha's debts were Egypt's.

Whether this coup of Disraeli, the purchaser of the Suez Canal, was a masterpiece of political craft may not be decided upon before a century or so yet to come. If Russia is to hold Turkey and the upper side of the Mediterranean, it is Enland which found by the buying of the Suez Canal and a protectorate established in Egypt the methods of keeping the southern side of the great inland sea.

The reorganization of Egyptian finance became a necessity, for the debtors represented by all Europe were clamorous. We may note here how private finance becomes a subject espoused by Governments, and it is impossible to eliminate from these debts incurred by the State, particularly as rotten as was Egypt, a certain amount of the stock gambling element.

The Khédive's proposal was to appoint a commission, to be perhaps solely English at the time, but this aroused the suspicion of other powers, and so a mixed commission was set to work, composed of a Frenchman, an Italian, an Austrian, and an Englishman, Evelyn Baring. It might have been at the beginning something like a scramble of creditors. Evelyn Baring remained with the commission from 1877 to 1879. Finally some kind of order came out of chaos. There was in the matter of reform constant friction between the Europeans and the Egyptians, who filled some of the minor places. In fact, the Khédive himself was restive. Nubar Pasha, an Armenian and a man of great ability, it was hoped by the Khédive would be on his side, but the Armenian Prime Minister was not. Ismail would have stopped at nothing and fomented disaffection. In 1879 Nubar Pasha was forced to resign, and Prince Tewfik became his successor as Prime Minister. Still the work of the commission went on. A crisis was evident, when Germany thought it would be convenient for her to intervene. England and France resented such intervention. Then the Sultan of Turkey was called upon, and he dispatched an imperial irade setting Ismail aside and putting his son Tewfik in his place as Khédive.

Evelyn Baring's acquaintance with matters Egyptian dates from this time, and the experiences acquired were useful to him later. As Controller of Egyptian Finance, the young officer has distinguished himself. His service as private secretary to Lord Northbrook had made him familiar with the finances of India, and at the age of thirty-nine Evelyn Baring was taken from Egypt and sent to India to assume the position of Financial Minister of the Council, where in that onerous office he so distinguished himself as to be made Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Matters, however, in Egypt were causing anxiety in England. Baring, who was at home with Egyptian finances and knew the Egyptian character, was well fitted to assume the position of a political agent at Cairo. The appointment came, making him her Majesty's agent and Consul General at Cairo, with the additional rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, and now Lord Cromer's career began:

"During his three years' absence in India catastrophic changes had occurred in Egypt—changes which had at once revolutionized the relations between that country and Great Britain, and those of the European powers among themselves. The Anglo-French condominium had vanished in the smoke of the British guns before Alexandria, and with it the office of the Controllership, which Baring had filled on behalf of England in copartnership with M. de Blignières as the representative of France, had ceased to exist, and an English Financial Adviser reigned in their stead. The Khédive had been virtually deposed by rebels, and reinstated by British arms."

The destruction of Hicks Pasha's army had taken place, which sealed the fate of the Soudan. The administration in England did not know what to do. There was irresolution, timidity. Should Egypt be backed up and a reconquest of an unknown region be attempted, who was to pay for it? The conditions were such as would have puzzled any statesman. Mr. Traill, who has no liking for Mr. Gladstone, writes:

"Mr. Gladstone surveyed the situation with that singular lack of imaginative faculty which always characterized his dealings with foreign affairs, and which led him, apparently, to judge of the responsibilities of States, and the claims of peoples by analogies applicable only in special circumstances to the pettiest concerns of private individuals. To him, no doubt, it seemed an easy matter to divest himself and his Government by simple diplomatic 'notice' of all responsibility for what might happen to Egypt in the Soudan, as it is for a husband to escape liability for his wife's debts, by the usual method of an advertisement in the newspapers."

Then the idea of using Gordon came into Mr. Gladstone's mind.

"Some demon whispered into the ear of the chief," wrote a political critic a few years after the event, "that the real man for the situation was 'Chinese Gordon,' and the venerable statesman accepted the suggestion as an inspiration from on high. Nothing ever assumed this divine semblance for him so readily as any proposal which promised to save money and to shift responsibility. Then, as always, the point on which his eye was fixed was not the situation at Khartoum, but the position on Downing Street, and whether Gordon was a man for the former or not, there was no doubt in the Ministerial mind about his being the man for the latter."

Gordon's self-confidence, the belief in his mission, is thus described:

"Gordon was at that time profoundly convinced of his own influence over the Soudanese tribes, and believed that on his reappearance among them they would desert the Mahdi's standard to rally round him. That was not the opinion at Cairo, and as it turned out the opinion at Cairo was right and Gordon's wrong. The question which has been put by a biographer of Gordon, and which indirectly reflects on the British representatives in Egypt, appears to have a pretty obvious answer. 'We see,' says Sir William Butler, 'the desire on the part of the English Government to send Gordon at once to the Soudan when the news of Hicks Pasha's destruction was received.' * * * The Egyptian Government were 'very much averse to employing Gen. Gordon, mainly on the ground that, the movement in the Soudan being religious, the appointment of a Christian in high command would probably alienate the tribes who remain faithful.'"

Mr. Traill describes in full the tardy efforts made for Gordon's relief, and explains accurately what were the terrible conditions in Khartoum, 30,000 people with Gordon starving there, and surrounded by 40,000 wild fanatics. Then came the last act of this fearful tragedy. As to Gordon, "his gory head was thrown with fierce exultation by the Mahdists at the feet of Slatin Pasha—for ten long years afterward a prisoner in their camp—to convince him that the English hero had indeed been slain."

In Egypt there was a financial crisis, and in April, 1884, Baring was summoned to England for consultation, and he returned to Cairo in September. With the fall of Khartoum and the return of the baffled troops, then, the Consul General's advisory functions commenced. Here Baring's military knowledge came to the front, and his advice was of the wisest.

Financial conditions in Egypt were very bad. Deficits were large. Money could only be borrowed at extortionate rates. There were heavy indemnities to be paid. It became necessary to borrow more money and to free the revenue from the undue pressure placed upon it by the bondholders. Money had to be had, too, for the development of Egyptian resources, for with an impoverished soil no taxes could be obtained. Mr. Traill tells of £1,000,000 of the money borrowed, which Lord Cromer insisted should be used to advance the plans of irrigation in Egypt, and that that million, so employed, saved the country. It was the luckiest of things, and the biographer writes: "In the whole of his Egyptian career it is the use of this million which Lord Cromer to-day looks back at with most pride and satisfaction." It was the turning point—but to enforce the proper use of this money required no end of effort on Lord Cromer's part.

Among other reform measures carried out by Lord Cromer was the abandonment of whipping, as common then in Egypt as it is in Russia to-day.

"By far the most important reform effected since the British occupied Egypt has been the partial suppression of the use of the courbash. I say the partial suppression, because I am not prepared to say that even now the courbash may not be occasionally used, but I am convinced that its use is comparatively rare. It used to be very frequently employed for two objects, viz., (1) the collection of taxes and (2) the extortion of evidence. I think I may say with confidence that the use of the courbash as a general practice in connection either with the collection of taxes or the extortion of evidence has ceased. The use of the courbash was always illegal, but the great change which has recently taken place consists in this, that the people now know that it is illegal."

Sir Evelyn Baring, in securing for Egypt reform in the judicial system, met with an endless amount of difficulties. There is nothing so conservative as Orientalism, and so adverse to change.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the changes for the better Sir Evelyn Baring was trying to carry out were looked at with pleasure by the other great European powers. Mr. Traill says:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Great Britain at that moment possessed neither the good will of any single European power as regards her Egyptian policy, with the doubtful exception of Italy, nor the confidence and support of any class of the Egyptian community, unless it were the creditors of the impoverished fellah. The official caste, the Turkish pashas, and Levantine adventurers, to whom Egypt had long been the 'happy hunting ground' of backsheesh, had of course no liking for the intrusion of English probity and providence into the administration of the country; and even the few statesmen that Egypt possessed, the half dozen or so of trained administrators who were capable of assent to the conception that the government of a country means something more than filling the pockets of its Governors, had little cause to be satisfied with their experience of these blessings. England has been willing enough to employ their experience and local knowledge as instruments for the direction of Egyptian policy, but she has not stood by her servants. Again and again she has counseled measures which brought them into sharp collision with the European powers, and when the inevitable conflict occurred, instead of backing them up in resistance, she had advised an ignominious capitulation."

There always was friction with the Egyptian Government, who would not put up with English tutelage, and so intrigue was rife so as to get rid of the English. Nubar Pasha, who was no financier, chafed against the measures of finance, and was in direct collision with the irrigation system. In 1887 matters looked badly, but Sir Evelyn, always cool and collected, never took a step backward. Finally Nubar Pasha wanted to fill a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, and so hoped to get rid in a measure of English influence. The struggle was short and quick, and it eventually ended by the resignation of Nubar Pasha in 1888.

The occupation of Egypt had all this time been a serious cause of contention to France, to Germany, and of course to Russia. Turkey, however, strangely enough, expressed herself in moderate terms about English occupation. As something had to be done, a convention took place in 1887. There were ever so many loopholes in the document drawn up. The British troops were to be withdrawn in three years "unless at that date the appearance of external or internal dangers should necessitate the postponement of the evacuation." Here is given a portion of what must surely have been a make-believe paper:

"The Ottoman troops, as well as the British troops, were to be withdrawn as soon as the causes requiring their intervention should have ceased. A further article provided that Great Britain and Turkey should invite first the great powers and then all the others who had made or accepted arrangements with the Khédiviate of Egypt to give their adhesion to the convention, and annexed to the main document was an important declaration by the English Plenipotentiary that in case during the three years allowed for the withdrawal of the troops any of the great Mediterranean powers should not have accepted the convention Great Britain would regard the state of things as 'an external danger,' justifying the posponement of the convention."

The real pith of the joke happened when the French Ambassador, backed up by Russia, intervened and made a most strenuous opposition. How Downing Street must have laughed! It was a clever diplomatic trap, and France had sprung it by putting her foot into it. Then England insisted on her claims, and from that time until now she shows no signs of budging. To-day, with complications which contre about Athens and Constantinople, England holds Egypt with a tighter grip than ever, and secures her grasp more strongly by her late military excursion into the Soudan. "Perfidious Albion," according to the French idea, is singularly wideawake to her own interests, and will, for many years to come, exercise her sway over all the country which surrounds the Suez Canal, for that means possession of India.

With a clean broom the English administrator swept away all the abominations of the Egyptian courts. Now once more came resistance on the part of the Egyptian Government. In 1892 Sir Evylyn became Lord Cromer, and in this year Tewfik Pasha died, and Abbas Helmy, a lad of eighteen, succeeded him. At once Abbas Helmy gave signs of insubordination. Intrigues carried out by foreign diplomats were at the bottom of it. Abbas was obstinate, and then things Egyptian were at sixes and sevens.

"The spectacle of the Khédive at open variance with the British,' writes Sir Alfred Milner in his graphic account of the crisis, 'naturally gave fresh encouragement to all those elements of Egyptian society which are permanently hostile to us, and incited them to unprecedented activity. * * * There are the fanatics, to whom even intercourse with foreigners is more or less repugnant, and foreign predominance intolerable. There are the old-fashioned Pashas and their following, who, from self-interest or mere conservatism, long for the return of autocratic native government. There are a certain number of young men, ambitious, clever, sympathizing with modern ideas, who believe themselves capable of governing the country on progressive principles without external aid. Finally, there are the turbulent element of the population—partly Egyptian, partly low-class foreigners, and Levantines—who are always in favor of change. * * * None of these parties is very formidable by itself."

The wildest thing the young Khédive did was to be directly insulting to the Sidar General Kitchener. Then the matter had to be stopped, and the upstart put in his place. The English Government was quick in its action, relying of course on Lord Cromer's thorough acquaintance with the matter and his perfect ability to "sit down" on Abbas Helmy. There is an amusing story, quite in Lord Cromer's style, of his having called at the palace, and his showing the Khédive a considerable troop of English soldiers marching quietly past. That was a real British object lesson, and Abbas Helmy was quick to understand it. But it was deemed necessary to rub it in, and the Khédive's treatment is thus described:

"The French Minister and the other foreign elements usually most hostile to Great Britain were alarmed at the possible consequence of a collapse of discipline in the army. It is even possible that the Khédive was himself somewhat disconcerted at the evidence of the universal uneasiness which his recent conduct had inspired. Anyhow, he retreated with the best grace he could muster and issued the order which had virtually been dictated to him. It was published in the first instance only in French, but with this the British Government was not satisfied. They held it, and no doubt rightly held it, necessary to force the unhappy young sovereign to drink the cup of humiliation to the very dregs—and the general order had to be published in Arabic also."

Whether England be right or wrong in holding Egypt has nothing to do with the matter of Lord Cromer's services. We may say with Mr. Traill "that the name of the English administrator who guided the course of Egypt from commencement to completion, whose incomparable patience overcame, one and all, the obstacles which impeded it, * * * will claim a place at the head of every chapter of the noble narrative and be recalled with honor on every page." What Lord Cromer has done is to have placed Egyptian finances on a sound basis, to have restored the fertility of the land, and to have given the fellah his liberty.

Some Prizes for Collectors.

At Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk, England, some old and curious relics were recently disposed of. There was a bracket clock which once belonged to King James II., which brought 100 guineas, and an embroidered shirt of Henry VIII., which was sold for £8 10s. An old Italian cabinet in the form of a temple, of fine tortoiseshell with ivory mounts, made 115 guineas. An inlaid ivory Florentine cabinet made 55 guineas, and the same sum was paid for a Florentine escritoire cabinet with silvered mounts. A high-back Tudor chair brought 33 guineas. A tulip-wood "bonheur du jour" of Louis XV. character realized 60 guineas. In the sale of the pictures the following prices were realized: Portrait of Sir Anthony Browne, by Holbein, 130 guineas; portrait of Elizabeth Lady Monson, by Sir Peter Lely, 195 guineas; portrait of Lady Penelope Darcy, by Van Dyck, 105 guineas; portrait by Van Dyck, 155 guineas; portrait of Louis XV., by Van Loo, 100 guineas; portrait of Louis XV., seated on the throne, by Hyacinthe Rigaud, 200 guineas. Two portraits by Cornelius Jansens fetched 72 guineas and 67 guineas; one of Neil Gwynne, by Sir Peter Lely, went at 51 guineas, and "Charles II.," Wissing, at 100 guineas. Smaller sums were paid for examples by Sir Godfrey Kneller, J. Baptiste, Mignard, Sartorious, Gerard Houthurst, and other masters.

A Bookstall Treasure.

In London recently a dealer priced a book at £210. It was Bartholomew Camerari's "Predestinatione," printed in Paris in 1556 by Matthew Danidis. The book was dedicated to Marguerite de Valois, sister of Henri II., niece of the Marguerite of the Heptameron, and aunt of the Marguerite who collected books and had them bound characteristically and magnificently by the Eves and an unknown genius who was one of their contemporaries. It was a rare volume, but its value lay not in its rarity, but in the fact that it bore the emblems of Henri II., united to those of Diane de Poitiers, and was in the original binding executed by them.

The history of the book was singular and not uninteresting, and the story of its adventures would form a fascinating chapter in "The Romances of Collecting"—the book that has never yet been written as it should be. It is unknown how the "Predestinatione" left France, but in the seventeenth century it belonged to a member of the family of Gondi de Retz, who bequeathed his library to the Annunziata at Florence. In 1860 the Italian Government seized the books of the monastery, and it was then found that this volume was covered so completely with dust and dirt that the decorative design was invisible.

In company with many other books thought to be worthless, it was sold publicly by the Crown officials. In lots according to weight the stallkeepers bought the books, and retailed them for a half penny or a penny apiece. A bookseller who secured this book in one of the lots, took it to his shop and began to clean it. As the dust was being rubbed away gradually, the design could be seen, and as he was looking at so much of the decoration as was visible Dr. Foresi entered the place. He noticed the book, asked its price, and took it away as it was, at a cost of 100f. He had the cleaning process completed, and later sold the volume to Gibson Craig, then as always an eager bookhunter. At the sale of Mr. Craig's library, it became the property of the London dealer who now owns it.

The binding of the "Predestinatione" was not only a beautiful, but a very special one, and seemed to mark some particular incident of Diane's intercourse with the King. It was unlike all the other examples of her library known, and the mottoes were significant: "She gets whatever she asks for," and "She wants no more than this." The book was bound in white kid, and on the covers were the familiar quiver and arrows and the interlaced initials, "D." and "H." Though some of the Henri-Diane bindings were done by an Italian, resident in Paris, the binder in this case was apparently a Frenchman.

A Story of the Revolution.†

VIVID PICTURES OF OLD NEW YORK PRESENTED IN "A COLONIAL FREE LANCE."

Stories of early New York have been a feature of the literary output during the past few years. Perhaps the best of these heretofore have been written by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, and that author's "Bow of Orange Ribbon," dealing with that period of the Revolutionary War when the British occupied the city, was one of the most charming glimpses imaginable into the past of the metropolis.

Mr. Chauncey C. Hotchkiss finds the inspiration for his last romance, "A Colonial Free Lance," which follows closely upon his "In Defiance of the King," the subject of which is also laid in Revolutionary times, only at a little later period of history than Mrs. Barr's work. Like "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "A Colonial Free Lance" is valuable, apart from its moving interest and its well-conceived and dramatic story, for the vivid pictures it gives of old New York—pictures that have been painted by one who has devoted a thorough and careful study to his subject. Footnotes give the key to the names and localities mentioned and described by their old titles and from their old appearance, and the story of such occurrences as the earthquake, combined with intense heat, violent storm, and fearful explosion, that took place in New York City on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1778, and the great fire, also of that year, will be found not only interesting, but a surprise to many students of local history. It is not too high praise to say that the author has given us in this story the most satisfactory—even if necessarily brief—account of the British oc-

†A COLONIAL FREE LANCE. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

cupancy of New York that has yet been furnished in the guise of fiction.

The story is a moving one from beginning to end, and is at times almost too crowded with incident. The reader follows with unabated interest and keen anticipation the rapid movement of the plot, and feels almost one with the hero Donald Thorndyke, patriot, seaman, and free lance, from his outwitting of the scoundrel Lounsbury, who attempted to betray him to the British in his own schooner off the Delaware Capes, to his final winning of the fair Gertrude and his settling down to a peaceful life with her at his old home on Martha's Vineyard. The picture drawn of the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, of his weaknesses and the faults of his generalship, which led to his final downfall and which contributed largely to the defeat of the British Army in the Revolution, is interesting, and admirable also is the portrayal of the heroism of Gertrude King and her defiance of Clinton.

As the reader early surmises, the hero triumphs over the villains of the story, Captain Scammell and John Lounsbury, and marries the brave girl whom he saved from imprisonment, if not from death. The most attractive feature of the story is its verisimilitude, and if some of the scenes and characters are a little exaggerated, this can be pardoned for the dramatic effect produced. The story, in fact, would lend itself to dramatization, for it preserves the unities and has no anti-climax.

The story of the earthquake on that hot August Sunday of 1778, when Capt. Scammell of the English Army had discovered and trapped Thorndyke in an upper room of a tavern on Lower Broadway and had denounced him as a smuggler, rebel, and spy, is worth quoting. The two men were seated on opposite sides of the table in a small supper room, Scammell covering Thorndyke with his pistol to prevent the latter's escape, while a squad of soldiers waited below, to march him to the guardhouse.

Thorndyke tells the story as follows:

"I hoped lightning would strike the house and put an end to the situation, which at last began to have its effect upon me. I take it that no man can long stand the scowl of a loaded barrel, backed by a determined, yet silent, enemy, without undergoing more or less strain. I was even wishing that the heavens would let loose a bolt and finish the matter, or that the man opposite would open his lips and speak, despite the roar, when I felt the floor beneath me tremble, as though the house was shaken by a mighty power. It passed in an instant; as it did so the thunder faded away for the moment, and Scammell, lowering his hand, let it rest on the edge of the table, whence the pistol held me full in the chest. Then he spoke: 'Are you crushed at last?' he exclaimed, with a grim smile, though without shifting his eye or aim. 'Oh, you snorn Samson! I am well paid for your cursed insults.'

"He was still speaking when again the heavy shake came to the flooring. But now it did not pass into a gentle tremor and fade away; instead it grew stronger and stronger, until every rafter took up the motion, and the whole house trembled as though with an ague. Greater grew the shaking until the building rocked, the bed slid away from the wall, the table shifted, the glass and bottle on it rang together, and the pitcher danced so violently that the water within it splashed from its top. A square of plaster from the ceiling fell to the floor with a crash and filled the room with dust. Through all, Scammell never winced, showed wonderment, nor bore a less threatening attitude.

"In the course of the seconds through which this endured, he held me as he probably would have done had the roof fallen about our ears, so determined was he to take me. I knew the nature of the turmoil at once, for when in the Indies with my father I had experienced it. It was not caused by the earth shaking from the rolling of heavy thunder, for just then the voice of the storm was confined to the roar of a terrific downpour of rain. It was an earthquake—a rare phenomenon in this latitude, and its rarity, its severity, and its results before my eyes, trifling as were these, woke me from my trance and again gave full play to my wits."

Thorndyke took advantage of Scammell's command to rise, seized the pitcher, hurled a half gallon of water over the pistol, drenching the priming, making the weapon useless, and then following the drowning of the fire pan, lifted the heavy table and overturned the contents on Scammell, pushing him backward, where to the floor went man, furniture, and crockery with a terrific crash.

"At that moment there came a vivid flash of lightning and hard upon it an appalling peal of thunder. Though almost blinded and deafened by the bolt, I sprang round the overturned table and seizing the first thing coming to hand, which proved to be the water jug, still unbroken, I grasped the struggling Tory by the throat, and with all my force brought down the heavy earthenware on his uncovered head. The pitcher flew to fragments, leaving but the handle in my grasp, while Scammell became limp and collapsed. Another violent convulsion followed, and I had but gotten a standing position when a concussion rocked the house to its foundation. It sprang not from the earth below this time, but from the air above, the vibrations of which dashed a hanging glass from the wall and caused the window panes to fly in pieces into the road. The flash that had lightened my attack on Scammell had struck a powder ship just from England as she lay at anchor off Wall Street, and no vestige of it or those aboard was ever discovered."

This vivid and dramatic description of an actual occurrence as to the earthquake, storm, and explosion suggests the idea of what would be the effect of such a combination, or even of the first two, in New York to-day.

Scarcely less dramatic, but different in character, is the episode of Gertrude King's demand upon Gen. Clinton for the release of her brother, who had been arrested as a spy; her defiance of the General and of his mistress, Mrs. Badely, who passed as the girl's guardian, and her revelation of how Gen. Clinton obtained his knighthood, which he received from Lord George Germain of the British Ministry to induce him to withdraw a challenge for a duel in which Germain feared for his life. Gen. Clinton informs her that her brother had been tried fairly and convicted and sentenced to be hanged as a spy, but that he had perished in the fire at Cruger's Wharf before the sentence could be executed.

The heroine replies:

"Gen. Clinton, that is false. You have overshot your mark. It was I, Sir, who informed Gen. Washington of your intended movement into the Jerseys, but my poor brother has been doomed because he is in possession of facts which would compromise Sir Henry Clinton were they known abroad. I, too, know them. Work your will on me, a girl—I care not—but if you injure a hair in the head of Beverly, all England shall know how Mr. Henry Clinton obtained his knighthood. By his appearance, here is doubtless one of your familiars." She went on, indicating me by a fine look of intense scorn. "Order him to apprehend and make way with Gertrude King, who by the help of God has been, is now, and always will be devoted to her own land and its liberties."

These extracts may give some idea of the strong character of the story and of the author's charming style. They have been selected only as an exemplification of the unusual power of the book, which will soon make a name for itself.

Boston Public Library.

HOW INSCRIPTIONS AND SIGNS RESPOND TO ITS PURPOSE AND ARCHITECTURE.

With the sense of the splendor of the Public Library of Boston there comes upon the observer another feeling of mingled repose, solidity, and dignity, that is, unhappily, so rare in viewing the costly buildings of this country as to surprise and overwhelm and to return in after thought of the library as its most characteristic structural feature. The first impression is possibly disappointing. The writer recalls that it was so with him. Seen for the first time through the murkiness of a chill, damp evening, across the waste-like expanse of deserted Copley Square, at an hour when no light pierced the wide windows of the building, when the great lanterns were dark, and Trinity Church rose in the foreground like a huge shadow of incomprehensible harmony of proportion, the unornate, relatively low, square, white front of the Public Library repelled, and made one despair of attaining to Boston culture if that was its highest creation, for the wish to do so slipped away. But with the brightness of the morning this feeling passed, and it never returned. The more one saw of the library, the more one liked it, the more it grew upon one, and one appreciated the mingled grandeur and simplicity of its exterior, its architectural fitness for its work, and the falseness of the individual standard of taste that at first had made it a shock.

It would be difficult for the layman to convey an idea—if he had one himself—of just wherein lay this power of the building. It cannot lie in the inscriptions, for you feel it before you have read them, even when too far away to be conscious that the structure is delivering a verbal message. And yet the inscriptions express this architectural phase better than does anything else; in their dignity and force is the building's spirit made visible. This is true to quite a singular and impressive degree.

The most deeply cut and most prominent of the inscriptions is the brief one, which is directly above the entrance, "Free to All." And that is perhaps the most essential thing in the popular mind. The building is free to all, to every one, with all its glorious decoration and splendid treasure; free to come to, once or a thousand times; free to the smallest child; free, for all its purity, to the most wretched, that they by contact may gain some of its virtue; free to the poor, and not to them exclusively, but to the rich as well; free to Boston and free to the world as an exhibition of what a city can do. And so you turn the inscription over in mind, and come back to find it staring at you again in all the simplicity of its deep-cut letters. You realize then the strength of its terseness and the wisdom of choosing no more grandiloquent form than the three short monosyllabic words for its noble pronouncement—words that the "all" who are meant can read. It is like seeing the "Let Us Have Peace" cut deep on the magnificent tomb of Grant.

This air of repose and dignity characterizes the whole of the building. It is in the broad sweep of the grand staircase; it is in the gigantic sleeping lions, whom no uproar has wakened as they slept on their needless guard at the landing; it is in the quiet of the great silent court, with its still cloisters and the hundreds of ever-tenantless windows that gaze down on its verdure and rippling fountain. Even the notices posted here and there for guidance and direction breathe it, and we may well make them a study significantly to illustrate the point:

At the entrance, for instance, standing on an easel and attracting immediate attention as one passes the portal, is the printed sign which in another place would have borne familiar and direct expression of the intelligence that bicycles might be checked at the side door. But here in written out, with what rare deliberateness and dignity, this information: "On Pleasant Days the Bicycles of Those Who Come to the Library to read or to draw Books May Be Checked in the Vestibule on Boylston Street." The sign is not above criticism, but at least there is no haste, no curtness of counted words and pointing finger. The library's great calm falls over one at the first sign. Even the non-capitalization of the word "books" and the verbs "to read" and "to draw" seems significant as one rewrites the notice, as though their particular exemption were meant for a hint that the "all" who are free to come to the library come there, of course, for one of those purposes.

One passes on up stairs, and in the children's room, where a fine series of large pictures runs around the wall like a frieze, there is another little notice. One picks it up with casual interest and reads: "This collection of Solar Prints has been lent with the purpose of showing what may be done at small cost for the decoration of Schools and Hospitals. Catalogues and Information at the Desk." And so one realises that the work of the library does not cease with the lending of books, to be read at home or there. And even the little children, as they look at the pictures or borrow books, or study the fine collection of autographs that have been so well arranged for their simple comprehension and easy examination, drink in the same deep lesson. A little further on is that famous newspaper room, which is so valuable and impressive, and of which so much has been written. Inconspicuously fastened to one of the racks is its history, tersely told: "The newspapers subscribed for are the Gift of Wm. L. Todd, Esq., of Atkinson, N. H., who has expressed his wish in this way, to do some good to a great many people."

Is it fair-fetched to see in such signs as these, selected at random and fairly typifying the spirit of the institution, in as far as it has to come in verbal contact with its patrons, the reflection of the noble architecture of the building and the complement of the more pretentious inscriptions which gird its exterior? It is the little things which count in the experience of those who have to use the building frequently, and if the every-day notices can be made to impart a certain sense of breadth and repose and force, and the commonplace be vested with dignity, and be somehow compelled indirectly to make clear the objects and aims of the institution, shall we not think this triumph notable? Is not the result comparable, indeed, with that of even the more elaborate, stone-carven expressions which the multitude may pass under many times and never read? There is at least a suggestion of how well worth while it is to think of these little things. And yet the great inscriptions are to be repeated, too, for in them one finds the formal voicing of the ideals of the institution:

"The Commonwealth Requires the Education of the People as the Safeguard of Order and Liberty."

"Founded Through the Munificence and Public Spirit of Citizens."

"Built by the People of the City of Boston and Dedicated to the Advancement of Learning and Education."

And finally, the

"Free to All."

The advance orders for Hall Caine's "The Christian" were so large that the first edition was three times as large as is the ordinary issue of romances in general.

THREE GREAT NOVELS

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A Novel. By GEORGE DU MAURIER, Author of "Peter Ibbetson," "Trilby," etc. Illustrated by the Author. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 75; Three-quarter Calf, $3 50; Three-quarter Crushed Levant, $4 50. A Glossary of the French and Latin expressions in the story is included.

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It is a book which will be appreciated wherever the pathos and dignity of human nature make their appeal to sympathetic readers. . . . It is impossible to read this novel without sympathy, without that warming of the emotions which means that the author has a grip upon the very roots of human nature. . . . Altogether "Jerome" is a mature and original book, which will leave the name of its author higher than ever among American novelists.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Another notable novel.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE LANDLORD AT LION'S HEAD

A Novel. By W. D. HOWELLS, Author of "The Day of Their Wedding," "A Hazard of New Fortunes," etc. Illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1 75.

A sketch of two distinctive features of our social life in contrast, which the author does with great skill and ability. His sketches of rustic New England life will be recognized as faithfully drawn pictures, truthful in both nature and character, and those of city life are equally well drawn and show some quaint humor in their delineation.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

We have read this book in an inquisitive spirit, keeping a bright lookout both for excellence and defect, and when we arrived at the last page we were compelled by the mastery of Mr. Howells to admit that his novel approached very nearly to perfection in all the important particulars.—*The Literary World,* London.

It is a positive privilege to read so clean, strong, and artistically constructed a story.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

NEW YORK AND LONDON:
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

The New York Times.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1897.

That Statue of Bolivar.

It is not entirely a matter of surprise that the National Sculpture Society has in a letter to the Park Board of New York condemned the model of the new statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar, with which, when cast, the Venezuelan Government had intended to replace the present ridiculous statue of the South American hero in Central Park. Those artists and critics who have had the opportunity to study this model, which the sculptor Turini has only recently completed by order of the Venezuelan Government in his studio on Staten Island, have not hesitated to say that while a great improvement upon the present Bolivar statue in the Park, it still falls short of the high standard to which, it is now properly felt, any future statues or monuments in our public parks should conform. Turini was probably selected as the sculptor by the Venezuelan Government both because he has made several statues for the Venezuelan cities which seem to have met with approval, if not admiration, in that country, and for the reason that he is a pupil of Tadolini, the sculptor, in turn, of the original statue of Bolivar at Lima, Peru, and its replica in Caracas. The Venezuelan Government probably thought that Turini would best follow Tadolini's ideas, and it was thus safe to intrust to him the making of a virtual replica of the statue which adorns the plaza of their principal city, and whose reproduction here, it was felt, would be a great compliment to New York.

While the condemnation of the proposed new statue by the National Sculpture Society does not necessarily mean that it will not be accepted by the Park Board, inasmuch as the Sculpture Society is only an advisory body, this condemnation will doubtless weigh against the acceptance of the statue with the Park Board, and will certainly be a matter of surprise to the donors. That even Governments are sensitive to adverse art criticism is proved by the fact that the Venezuelan officials have for some time past expressed annoyance over the ridicule heaped upon the first statue of Bolivar which they presented to New York some fourteen years ago, and, while they have admitted the justice of this ridicule, they have been affected by it to the extent that they determined upon replacing the statue by a new and more worthy work.

It is certainly much to be regretted that the National Sculpture Society should not have been able to enter its protest at an earlier date. Considering the conditions of the gift, it was unfortunate that inquiries could not have been made when it was first offered as to the design, so that the expenditure of time by the sculptor and money by the Venezuelan Government could have been prevented and a gift horse not looked in the mouth, as it were. It was known as long ago as last Summer, when the Venezuelan Minister at Washington notified Secretary Olney that his Government intended to replace the present statue of Bolivar in Central Park, that this new statue was to be a replica of the well-known one in Caracas, and it would seem that a protest could have then been entered against the Bolivar statue more delicately than now. We are not urging the acceptance of the present statue by the Park Board. There is good ground in its artistic defects for the society's condemnation, but it looks a little as if lack of forethought and consideration in this particular matter had been shown. The episode has still another and international side, which may be reached later, for it is hardly possible to believe that the Venezuelan Government will not feel, if it does not express, annoyance at what must seem to them an affront in the condemnation of their gift on account of its inferior art merit at this late date.

The Heart of Kosciuszko.

No American is there who does not remember Kosciuszko, the Polish hero and his services in our struggle for liberty. Congress thanked him for what he had done, made him a Brigadier General, and bestowed on him the badge of the Cincinnati. At his death his body was put at rest in the Church of Cracow, and it sleeps close to the mortal remains of Poniatowsky and Sobieski. But Kosciuszko's heart was not buried. This precious relic was preserved in a chapel belonging to the Morosini family at Vezia, near Lugano, and this separation of the heart from the body was done in accordance with the last wishes of Kosciuszko. Since Poland was not free, his heart was not to be buried there.

At Rapperswyl, not far from Zurich, there is a Polish National Museum, and there a mausoleum has been built in the guise of a tower, which structure overlooks the Chateau of Rapperswyl. It is here where the heart of Kosciuszko will be laid at rest.

In 1806 Kosciuszko's heart was presented by the Morosini family to the Polish nation, and since then it has been kept in the chapel of the Chateau of Rapperswyl.

Surely Rapperswyl will be visited by Americans in the days to come.

The Parthenon Under Glass.

When a correspondent of The London Times begins in this startling way, "The Parthenon is doomed," those who have any love for Greece and its culture are seriously disturbed.

To-day the western façade of the Parthenon "is disfigured by an immense scaffolding, built in the strongest possible way from enormous beams that were brought all the way from America to serve Athens." This scaffold has a double purpose. It permits the repairs necessary, but the main use is to prop up the entablatures "and to prevent the collapse of the building in case of an earthquake." It was the recent earthquake which worked havoc with the Parthenon.

The writer to The London Times says that the inside and interior stones of the entablature are rotten throughout, and that it is little short of a miracle how they still hang together. As to the epistyle, that is built of three huge blocks that stand on their narrow edges side by side and span the intercolumniations. The outside ones are sound, but the inside ones are in the worst of condition. These inside blocks are to be taken out and to be replaced by new ones, lifts being now in position so that the work can be carried out. These new substitutes are to be colored with oil and wax, so that their glaring whiteness may be done away with.

What are the reasons presented for the statement that in a time, longer or shorter, there will be an end to the Parthenon?

By the Great Zeus! are the old Greek builders to be accused of gerrymandering? Are we to hold Phidias or Ictinus or Callicrates as not having fulfilled their contracts? We may not go back to the documents of 450 B. C. This, however, seems to be what actually existed. The builders of the Parthenon used a first-class marble only where the eye could see it, and there was veneering work, for back of the good stone inferior material was put. Sound marble is durable, unsound marble is not. Now, it happens that in Pentetic marble there run veins of schist. The original builders were perfectly aware of the presence of this schist and of its want of durability, and so to this day may be seen certain drums with schist veins running through them, which were rejected. Certainly then the contractors were conscientious, and builded as best they knew how, selecting what they deemed good material.

As long as the Parthenon had a roof all was well. The rain could not exercise its powers of solution. But just as soon as the cover of the noblest of all monuments was removed, through time and the artillery practice of the Turks, then internal disintegration took place. It was the softer marbles that went off first, the carbonic acid in the rain water dissolving the carbonate of lime. Two hundred years of rain and frost and expansion and contraction have wrecked the softer stone, and made the entire edifice rotten. Poor Phidias! what did he know of cannonballs or earthquakes? Did he or his mates ever think that this masterpiece was to be in some kind of an existence 2,340 years after the building of it?

If we cannot do anything else than bolster up the Parthenon, shore it up with Michigan timber, how long would it remain? Would the members of the architectural class of Columbia in 2000 ever see it? That depends on the next seismic disturbance. It might happen that to-morrow an earthquake would come, and then there would be the entire collapse of the noblest work man ever put his hands to. As it was, during the last earth tremor one of the heads of the horsemen was detached from the frieze and was dashed to pieces.

Ever since 1808, when Lord Elgin's first shipment of portions from the marble frieze of the Parthenon reached England, that Scotch nobleman has been anathematized for his vandalism. Anyhow, in the British Museum, what Lord Elgin took is preserved.

The writer of the article in The London Times says, referring particularly to the frieze, and the general disintegration of the Parthenon:

"A similar fate is in store for the entire frieze, for the rotting process is already visible in the reliefs. In short, the reliefs ought to be removed now, so that they might be preserved in the museum for ages after the original entablature has ceased to exist. Dörpfeld did indeed propose to the committee that the frieze be removed to a safer and drier place and be replaced by a marble copy. But conservatism carried the day. The thought, too, that the removal of the frieze to the museum would seem to justify the spoliation of the shrine by the deeply detested Lord Elgin had much to do with the stand taken by the majority of the committee. The frieze, therefore, will remain in situ and will perish."

Why not clap a roof on the Parthenon and chance the earthquake? There would be no necessity to mansard it. Granted that it is a horrible anachronism to put a glass cover over the Parthenon, shall sentimentality stand in the way of what is practically conservative? If such a roof will save the building, then by all means have the Parthenon put under glass, and that glass could be so colored with subdued tints that no glaring effects could be visible.

Cabot Once More.

Mr. Henry Harrisse, who is a persistent man and an uncommonly hard hitter, again declares that the Fust manuscript, from which Mr. Weare has derived some material having to do with John Cabot's sighting of America, is a forgery.

An extract from Fust used by Mr. Weare, Mr. Harrisse shows, was printed twenty years ago in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It reads: "This year (1497) on St. John the Baptist's Day, the land of America was found by the merchants of Bristol in a ship of Bristol called the Matthew, the which said ship departed from the port of Bristowe the 2d of May and came home again 6th August following."

If, as Mr. Harrisse remarks, this Fust manuscript was written, as its advocates insist it was, in 1497, how can the word "America" appear there? We all know that the word "America" was absolutely unknown then, and cannot be seen on any globe, chart, or map of that year. It was not until 1507, ten years later, that Waltzemüller invented it.

So as to get over the idea that the Fust manuscript is not an authority, its advocates now date it as having been written in 1565, that is, sixty-eight years later than the Cabot voyage. Thus its value becomes very much diminished as a safe authority. It became more of a hearsay character. Mr. Harrisse asks, How did it happen that the manuscript escaped such indefatigable searchers as John Stow or Hakluyt?

As to the date, June 24, given for the landfall, which Mr. Harrisse deems improbable, at least he has the satisfaction of knowing that the Royal Society of Canada has not had engraved on the tablet placed in the Legislative Hall at Halifax any "June 24," but has been satisfied with this inscription: That the flags of England and Venice were first planted in the New World by "John Cabot, in the June of 1497, on the northeastern seaboard of North America."

As to the bone of contention, the Fust manuscript, "neither the original nor a complete copy of it can be found anywhere." What little we know of the Fust manuscript dates back to 1769, when it comes under notice as belonging to Sir Francis Fust, and then some extracts bearing on Cabot were said to have been made.

When Sir Francis lived, Mr. Harrisse rather amusingly writes, "that was the golden time of Bristol's forged decuments." Then the accomplished Chatterton worked up his spurious works. We utterly discard to-day such Chatterton stuff as these items:

"1068. Three Brystowe Barks sayled to the isles Hyberne and Scotteland.

"1073. The Brystowe Menne did Trade to the Isles. Haymon with Normannes and Brystowe Menne dyd despoyle the Londe of Wales. Twa welche Barkes menewhyle came to Bristowe, and despoyled part of the Brydge, bote weere forslegen and dryven awale."

The City Librarian of Bristol said in regard to certain documents which local historians were making use of, that he considered them as mischievous, "so far, at least, as they refer to Bristol, and deserve to be classed with the forgeries of Chatterton, who, in fact, I have no doubt, was the author of many of them."

As to Sebastian, John Cabot's son, the credit is due to Mr. Harrisse for having formed a proper estimate of him. No one who has studied the history of early discoveries gives any place now to Sebastian. It may not be nice to give a dog a bad name, but beyond the cavil of a doubt Mr. Harrisse has shown that Sebastian Cabot was "an unmitigated charlatan, a liar, and a traitor."

The Chantilly Museum.

Chantilly will soon be thrown open to the public, M. Délisle of the National Library giving the museum his particular attention. The opening is fixed for November. The members of the Academy being Trustees, this learned body will have a suite of rooms at Chantilly, not so much for their meetings as for the preservation of the archives.

Mr. Labouchère in Truth finds much fault with the little care shown heretofore in England with State papers, and says that the French are much more conscientious in preserving papers which are of historical use. In proof of this he writes that the State papers of Great Britain and Ireland "were in a fearful condition until Mr. and Mrs. Green reduced their disorder to order." They seem to have been kept in Turkish style, and were mouse eaten and worm eaten.

Frenchmen have always believed that the King held no proprietary rights over his papers, and that they belonged to the State. Mr. Labouchère says that the Conynghams "cleared off cartloads of papers from Windsor Castle and the King's cottage." This was as if Mme. du Barry had claimed as her own all the papers of Louis XV.'s cabinet particulier.

Did Praxiteles Make the Hermes?

That iconoclasm which now seems to be rampant in all departments of art has finally reached archaeology. The August number of the Gazette des Beaux Arts contains a long, interesting, copiously illustrated, and well-considered article by Mlle. Eugénie Sellers on the celebrated statue of the Hermes of Olympus discovered about twenty years ago, and which, on the authority of Pausanias, has been attributed to the great Praxiteles. Mlle. Sellers takes as her text in her able effort to prove that the comparatively little-known Cephisodote, a pupil of Praxiteles, and not the great sculptor himself, was the author of this statue, the already-expressed opinion of the Archaeologist Olivier Rayet, who died a few years ago, to the same effect.

M. Rayet based his doubts as to the authorship of the statue on the facts that, while Pausanias attributed the work to Praxiteles on local tradition, the elder Pliny speaks of it directly as the product of Cephisodote, and that a study of the work reveals minor faults "des pauvretes et des pécheresses" which, notwithstanding its astounding grace, would make him feel sorry that Praxiteles was capable of producing the same. Unfortunately for the development of this theory and for the cause of art and archaeology in general, M. Rayet died before he could return to the subject. Mlle. Sellers, who has taken up the work where M. Rayet laid it down, states that before she knew of M. Rayet's theory in the matter she had in her own mind identified the Hermes of Olympus with the Mercury of Cephisodote. She says very truly that "in archaeology one passes very quickly from theory to dogma, and then, when scientists find warring authorities, they very naturally adopt the opinion most flattering to their own predilections or desires." Pausanias attributes the work to the chief of a school that the more careful critic Pliny assigns to a less-known artist of the same school. That Pausanias was not a careful critic or chronicler is proved, says Mlle. Sellers, by the fact that he three times in his works attributes to Phidias the works of his pupils. The statue of the Mother of the Gods in the temple at Athens was not made by Phidias, but by Agorakritos; the Nemesis of Rhannous was the work of Zenobios, and the statue of Athené at Elis Pliny attributes to Kolotes, another pupil of Phidias. Herr Klein impeaches the accuracy of Pausanias in naming Phidias as the sculptor of the gold and ivory statue of Athené in Achaia.

Starting with this very evident and logical disbelief in the accuracy of Pausanias, Mlle. Sellers proceeds in her attempt to prove the identity of the Hermes attributed to Praxiteles with the Mercury of which it is known that Cephisodote was the author. She first proves the identity of the subject with that which Pliny mentions, and next the striking resemblance of the Olympian statue with the symbolic one of Eirene carrying Ploutos as a child, that Cephisodote had executed. She says that the Hermes statue is probably an imitation of the Eirene, and that its superiority to the latter is due to the fact that it marked the culminating point of a period of development in which the Eirene statue was the first step. The Eirene statue was made to commemorate the victory of Timothy, son of Conon, about 375 B. C. The Hermes statue, in which Hermes, the God of Arcady, carries Dionysios, the God of Elida, symbolized the reconciliation of the Hellenes and Arcadians after the bloody episode of 363 B. C.

The Hellenes might well have asked Cephisodote to make for them a group symbolical of their political situation, and the sculptor varied the idea of his former great work, the Eirene, and represented Hermes, the god of the people, extending protection to the Hellenes, as a father nourishing his younger brother. Cephisodote was twenty-five or thirty years old when he made the Eirene statue, and if Mlle. Sellers's ingenious argument is correct, he made the Hermes statue when about sixty. His career corresponds almost exactly with that of Praxiteles.

Statue to Darwin.

The statue erected by the Shropshire Horticultural Society of Shrewsbury, England, has been unveiled. The statue, which is an accurate presentation of Darwin, is of bronze, mounted upon a pedestal of granite of a green tint, with steps of Devonshire granite, and is the work of Mr. Montford. The site, presented by the Shrewsbury Town Council, is in front of the old school buildings where Darwin was

educated, now used as a free library and museum, and is therefore singularly appropriate. The artist has represented Darwin in a sitting position. The statue stands altogether twelve and a half feet high. What is particularly worth mentioning was the speech made by the Bishop of Shrewsbury during the subsequent ceremonies. The Bishop referred to Bishop Wilberforce's opposition to Darwin's theory of evolution, but declared that times had changed in clerical circles, and at the Church Congress at Shrewsbury the Bishop of Hereford had called Darwin one of the doorkeepers of the vast temple of the universe, who pointed out to us new vistas, every one of them leading up to the throne of God. Mr. Lawson Tait said he could only mention two men who had equally influenced English thought, Shakespeare and Newton.

Sir Joseph Hooker, the survivor of the triumvirate, Huxley, Lyell, and Hooker, who fought the battle thirty-five or forty years ago whereby candid discussion was made possible of the theory of evolution, proposed a toast to the memory of Charles Darwin, to which the great scientist's son, Mr. W. E. Darwin, responded and bore testimony to the fact that there was no honor which Darwin would have valued more than that a statue should be erected to him in his native town.

A New Estimation of Gilbert Stuart.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of January 2, of this year, an article appeared, the title of which was "Gilbert Stuart's Work in Europe." A slight sketch of Stuart's life in London, Paris, and Dublin was presented and the conclusion read as follows: "While visiting Paris and Dublin Stuart undoubtedly made portraits, and to find them to-day would be well worth while."

On January 9 a most interesting letter from a correspondent, who signed himself E. G. L., was printed in the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. In this communication the portrait of Mrs. Betsey Hartigan was mentioned as having been painted in Dublin by Stuart, which picture "may be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in your city [New York]." Mrs. Hartigan, the writer stated, was the wife of Dr. Hartigan, Dean of Trinity College, Dublin, and "he met Stuart at the time when he was in great trouble." Gilbert Stuart, the correspondent stated, had painted both Dr. Hartigan and his wife, and the first portrait remained in Ireland, while the other found its way to the United States.

In the article of Jan. 2 surprise was mentioned as to how little was known of Stuart while abroad and the rather scant estimation in which he had been held. It is likely that the appreciation of him was greater than is usually supposed. Not that his art was precisely overshadowed by the work of the most illustrious of the English school of his period, but rather by the accidents of fortune.

In "The Diary of a Chief Justice, 1784-98," called "Lettres Closes" or "Closed Letters," written by John Scott, first Earl of Clonmel, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench of Ireland, the Chief Justice instructs those who are to come after him how they are to judge character by looking at people. It is a lesson in physiognomy.

This passage is a curious one, since Lord Clonmel must have been struck with Stuart's appearance. Following the usual blunder of the time Lord Clonmel calls the painter "Stewart." Here is the passage:

"A side view of the face, as you stand a little behind the person you look at, is the best view, next to looking into the pupil of the eye, to discover persons; talents appear as often in the shape or point of the nose as in any other feature; a long nose, very sharp at the end, marks superiority, whether it turns up or down—viz., Edmund Burke, Gerald Hamilton, William Pitt, all turn up; the aquiline are generally the more sagacious. The sensible or foolish feature in every face, like the action muscle, is very various sometimes; the seat or throne of reason, or memory, or passion, is in the forehead, sometimes in the brow, now more frequently in the eye, again in the nose; the mouth has it often; it is sometimes in the jaw and chin; the large broad Indian chin, as Grattan's, and Stewart's, the painter, is always indicative of genius."

To have studied Stuart's face, and to have ranged him in the same line as Burke, Pitt, and Grattan, is remarkable, and must attest to the fact that when in Ireland the work of the American artist was highly esteemed.

A Caution from Harper & Brothers.

Owing to certain infringements of their copyright of Nansen's book, Harper & Brothers publish the following:

We desire to notify the public that we are the sole publishers in the United States of the only book prepared by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and authorized by him to be published in the United States, which gives a complete and adequate account of his celebrated expedition to the polar regions, and which is a duplicate of Dr. Nansen's book published in England. This book contains upon the title page the following:

Farthest North, Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship Fram, 1893-1896, and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen.

Purchasers desiring to obtain the book prepared by Dr. Nansen should be careful to note that the above words, together with our name as publishers, appear upon the title page of the book offered.

An action has been begun by us against [illegible] certain persons who, as we claim, have infringed our rights in Dr. Nansen's book, and those who take part with them in such infringement will also be prosecuted.

War Correspondent and His Wheel.

Mr. Wilfred Pollock, special correspondent of The London Morning Post, whose duty it became to write up the war in Greece, is a clever wheelman. Before starting on his mission from England he was much inclined to take his wheel with him, but was overruled. When he got to Thessaly and was shown a poor, dull Greek pony he was positive that he never could cover much ground on such a sorry mount. Then he made up his mind that the true rig for a war correspondent was a wheel. So he sent back to Athens and secured a bicycle, the best that could be found, though it turned out to be not a first-class machine.

Poor as it was, nevertheless Mr. Pollock did excellent work with that wheel. He covered distances in less time than did others of the scribes who were mounted on horses. As to those who used vehicles, they stood no chance at all. There was a panic at the retreat from Larissa to Volo, a fifty-five-mile race, and not of the cinder-path kind. One correspondent started on a horse two hours before Mr. Pollock, and The Morning Post wheelman arrived at Volo abreast of the horseman. With the Turks supposably behind him, no pacemaker was necessary for Mr. Pollock. It was his business, however, to report the news, and not to get a bayonet stuck into him or into his tire. In this race with a horse Mr. Pollock would have come in long ahead if it had not been for some accident to his machine which took time to repair.

The neatest thing the correspondent did with his wheel was to follow a telegram he had written, which dispatch announced to London the breakdown of Greece at Domoko. The dispatch gave the bald fact only without any details. Mr. Pollock at once followed his telegram on his wheel. At Chalcis he rode eighty miles straight on to Athens, and from there wrote the full particulars, wired them, and this dispatch was printed in London on Thursday, while the first telegram only reached its destination the day afterward. The eighty miles ridden on the wheel did the business.

There were two other representatives of a leading London journal, who hired a carriage, and it cost their paper $60 to bring the news, while Mr. Pollock's expenses were less than a dollar. So the conclusion arrived at is that the wheel and the war correspondent must work together, and that in future campaigns the scribe must be a "scorcher" and know how to work the pedals.

Let, then, some of our leading bicycle makers get up a wheel especially adapted to the wants of the war correspondents, one fitted up, say, with steel shields, warranted bullet-proof, and with conveniences for the placing of a writing pad—and as for that contrivance, the pommel of a Texan saddle tree would be just the thing.

College Entrance English.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION AMONG LEADING COLLEGES AS TO REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

With the view of rendering assistance to Regents' schools in their effort to get into consonance with the college systems and to find out what the colleges want of the secondary schools as a preparation in English, Richard Jones, Ph. D., Inspector of Literature, University of the State of New York, sent the following letter, dated Nov. 16, 1896, to Professors of Literature in various parts of the country:

"As a result of the co-operation of colleges and university men with the Principals of academies and secondary schools, we have now college entrance requirements in English substantially uniform throughout the United States, i. e., the requirements are uniform as to the texts upon which these examinations are based. A pressing problem yet remains, however, viz., how the texts thus chosen are to be studied and what is to be the nature and the extent of the preparation upon these texts required for entrance to college. The subject of English as a college entrance requirement being so new, many teachers are, as a matter of course, somewhat uncertain as yet in regard to methods of teaching it and the goal to be aimed at. Will you not, therefore, kindly send us a sample of set of examination questions on the texts for the present school year, (1896-7,) such as will indicate to teachers of English in secondary schools the kind of preparation you require for admission into your freshman class? And if, as is probable, these questions are a compromise between your ideal and your recognition of the present limitations of candidates, will you not send in addition a set of questions such as you hope to ask as soon as preparatory schools are able to meet your ideal? Selections from the sets of questions received, with comments and generalizations based upon these questions, will be published by the University of the State of New York. The publication will, presumably, be of interest to college and university men as a means for comparing requirements and ideals, and will, it is believed, prove genuinely and substantially helpful to teachers of literature, especially in college preparatory and secondary schools.

"I shall be glad if you will add any suggestion either on the subject of preparation for college entrance examinations in English or on the general subject of aims and methods in the study of literature."

Replies were received from Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Hobart, University of Pennsylvania, Teachers College, Vassar, Union, Canisius, Harvard, Wellesley, Tufts, Williams, Dartmouth, Brown, Trinity, Wesleyan, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, University of Indiana, University of Chicago, Knox, Carleton, University of Nebraska, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, University College, and several academies. These replies are now published, prefaced by a monograph by Prof. Jones, commenting upon them and upon the wide diversity of opinion among college and university men as revealed by them—a diversity so great that "it would appear impossible for any secondary school to get into consonance simultaneously with the college systems of the country." This conclusion is based on the statement that, though the aims of individual colleges in their entrance requirements may be perfectly definite, the aims of the colleges collectively considered are not.

Prof. Jones presents a few of the more extreme cases of diversity:

"Some of these pupils will be required at Harvard, chiefly to demonstrate their ability to 'write English,' or at Cornell, in conformity with Prof. Hart's view that compositions based upon literary models should be the sole test of the candidate's capacity in English, to give the action of Comus in about 150 words, arranged in two paragraphs of seventy-five words each. Others will, at the University of Pennsylvania, give 'the lesson' of Comus, and will tell in what act and scene the chief characters of 'The Merchant of Venice' appear together, and why they do not appear together in any other scene. At Trinity still others will indicate 'the correct and incorrect' pronunciation of a list of words, and name two or three words sometimes wrongly pronounced which they have learned to pronounce correctly. At Rochester candidates will define and give the etymology of many words, and will 'show definitely why the following statement is true: * * * "as civilization advances poetry almost necessarily declines."' They will also tell how old Macaulay was when he wrote his 'Essay on Milton.' At the Teachers College they will give 'the dramatic purpose' of Antonio's intercession with Shylock after the time of the bond has expired, and will be required in general to show some elementary power in literary criticism. At the University of Indiana also they may be asked to explain 'foreshadowing,' 'local color,' and 'dramatic suspense,' and to discuss the need of the fifth act of 'The Merchant of Venice.' At the University of Chicago and at several other institutions they will be required to point out the grammatical errors in incorrect sentences. At the University of Pennsylvania they will parse. Candidates have been asked at Cornell to name the members of the Spectator Club and to describe three of them, but in view of Prof. Hart's proposition to regents schools that 'compositions upon subjects taken from the books read as literary models' shall be 'the sole test of the scholar's capacity in English,' one must conclude that it was the description of these three members of the club and not the bit of literary history which the examiner had prominently in mind. At Wesleyan University, in addition to minute questions on the prescribed texts, candidates may be asked whether they think Rosalind overbold and unwomanly in her talk with Orlando, and whether Portia gives Bassanio any clue to the right casket when he makes his choice—a question set by Johns Hopkins also. A discussion of these topics would certainly enliven the English recitations in a secondary school. Yet if two or three members of the class are preparing to enter the University of the South the wise teacher will 'scant' any 'excess' of this kind of joy, and will turn to a careful study of every difficult word or unusual grammatical construction in the prescribed texts, for in the examination the candidates will be called on to 'comment on "to come," "L'allegro" l., 45.' They will also comment on 'Angel,' 'Lycidas' l., 163, and on the grammatical peculiarity of 'Comus' l., 48."

The chief consideration suggested by the entrance examination questions of the colleges Prof. Jones finds to be: 1. Which shall the secondary schools emphasize, literature or composition? 2. How shall the literature that is taught as literature be taught? And after an examination of the requirements of various colleges he comes to the decision that unanimity of opinion on the question as to the chief end in view in secondary school instruction in English, viz., whether it be composition or literature, i. e., ability on the part of the student to write English or to understand and appreciate the great English already written, is manifestly not to be hoped for at present. The question remains, What method or methods for teaching literature are suggested by the entrance examinations of the colleges? He says:

"There is obvious uniformity of method on the part of a number of the colleges in their treatment of the books prescribed for 'reading,' but what is the approved method of study on the books prescribed for 'study'? Shall these be conned 'word by word' and 'line by line,' or shall an appreciation of the 'significance and spirit of the whole' be the goal of endeavor? Shall the secondary school pupil be required to define, to parse, to give the etymology, and the grammatical construction of the more difficult words of the 'Merchant of Venice,' to comment on the words 'on the hip' in the passage 'now, infidel, I have thee on the hip,' to discuss the meter and to scan the more difficult lines, or shall he be trained to state clearly the argument of Shylock and that of Portia in the trial scene, to tell whether our sympathy is aroused for or against Shylock, and why, and to give what he considers to be the principal idea in the play?"

For more of this instructive and luminous comment we must refer the reader to the monograph itself, which will easily hold the attention to the end. The conclusion of the writer on the whole matter is thus given:

"While a complete and thorough-going dead level of uniformity in the method of teaching literature in the secondary schools is by no means to be desired, yet, if the movement to secure college entrance texts in literature uniform throughout the United States be a wise movement, then there must follow a substantial agreement in regard to the end in view and the method of attaining this end, for the end in view determines, or should determine, the choice of texts. Even the masterpieces of literature are not all equally adapted for these various methods of study. One selection lends itself readily to the purposes of the teacher of composition—it supplies satisfactory material for themes; another selection suggests inspiring and noble thoughts, thoughts too deep for tears or too delicate and evanescent for unpostic expression and for juvenile themes, while still another English classic, because it has exquisite form and structure, will be wisely included in the prescribed texts—if the study of artistic form and structure, of the relation of the parts of a literary art piece to the whole,' be a proper study for secondary schools. What is the end in view? Not until this question is satisfactorily answered can there be a wise choice of texts for secondary school study and an intelligent treatment of the texts thus chosen."

To one who has read through the various replies received by Prof. Jones from professors of literature the question may come whether it would not be as well to adopt the views of Prof. H. A. Beers of Yale, who writes:

"I am opposed to any entrance requirement in English. The vote establishing such requirement at Yale was passed over my head, and I have nothing to do with the examination, which I consider useless. I have therefore passed your letter of inquiry over to Prof. Cook, regretting that I have no light on the matter."

A Comprehensive Museum.

A curious name has been given by Signor Mantegazza to a museum in Florence, which he calls "The Museum of Human Passions." Since it is the material objects which are on exhibition, it must be the most comprehensive of collections. Some one describing it says "the museum includes an exhibition of instruments of violent death, and a long line of keys from their primitive shape to the elaborate patterns which now represent artistic burglary and the modern passion of money-loving combined. Among lighter specimens the museum contains an array of farthingales, panniers, corsets, and even crinolines, which have stirred male admiration in the past, and which even now make up a symphony of faded colors and dead perfumes."

Since to delight in eating is a human weakness, all the pots and pans of the world would find a place in the Florence museum.

The Goncourt Academy.

AN INDEPENDENT ACADEMY FOR FRENCHMEN OF LETTERS AND ITS PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS—SEIGNOBOS'S POLITICAL HISTORY.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It is a strange, and at the same time a deplorable, fact, that European literature should be so poor in authoritative works on contemporary history. To judge from the output one might be led to think that the history of our continent ends with the French Revolution. England is, perhaps, poorer in this respect than any other country, and, outside of Europe, America is undoubtedly the richest. We envy you your elaborate and judicial studies on the constitutional development of your country—your Wilsons and your Henry Cabot Lodges—and recognize that, for the political education of a nation, works by such writers are indispensable. The lack has now in a measure been filled up by a very valuable résumé of the political history of contemporary Europe from 1814 to 1896 by M. Seignobos, instructor at the Sorbonne, which MM. Armand Colin & Cie. have just published.

M. Seignobos differs from most French historians in his exclusive devotion to facts. He has none of the imagination and color of a Michelet. He is as different from Thiers as Strauss from Renan. But he is eminently readable, and his book gains in authority and usefulness from its scientific method. M. Seignobos points out in his preface that the great obstacle to the compilation of a history of the nineteenth century is the overwhelming abundance of the documents. The life of one man would not suffice to read, much less to study and criticise, the official documents of a single country in Europe, and this is the reason why professional historians, finding their method inapplicable to the study of the nineteenth century, have left this period severely alone. M. Seignobos has adopted the geographical order in the presentation of his conclusions, the result being a series of monographs on the political development of each country. The bibliography at the end of each chapter is one of the most valuable features of the book.

A prospective constitution of the Goncourt Academy is causing a great flutter of excitement among our rising men of letters. The "Maître," as he used to be called, (though he would at times snappishly object to this appellation,) hoped to leave to each of the ten members of his academy a life annuity of 6,000f., ($1,200,) and to found an annual prize of 5,000f. ($1,000) for the best work by a new author. I hear, however, that the property will not be "cut up" into more than 40,000f. a year, owing to the very heavy legacy dues. That the academy is possible at all is due to the eloquent efforts of M. Poincaré, who was Minister of Public Instruction when the apotheosis of the Maître took place at the Grand Hôtel, about two years ago, and he presided over that tempestuous ceremony. M. de Goncourt took from the hands of the youthful Minister, who was only just thirty, the rosette of the Legion of Honor, and then asked the representative of the Government, with a touch of severity, what was his ambition in life. He was horrified to hear that the Minister meant to abandon politics and resume practice at the bar. "What!" exclaimed the Maître, "avocasser! avocasser! A precious occupation, indeed!" And he refused to accept the kiss which M. Poincaré offered to the new officer of the Legion of Honor, in accordance with etiquette. However, thanks to M. Poincaré's talent as an "avocasser," the validity of M. de Goncourt's testamentary dispositions, which the surviving relatives disputed, has been established by the court, and the Maître's dream of an independent academy can now be realised. Of the ten members who compose it eight have already been designated in M. de Goncourt's will. There remain consequently two to be

elected. To fill up these vacancies the choice lies between M. Léon Daudet, M. Jean Lorrain, M. Elisée Reclus, M. Lucien Descaves, M. Maurice Barrès, and M. Rodenbach.

It has been proposed as an alternative to elect two foreigners, and the names mentioned are those of Count Léon Tolstoi, Henrik Ibsen, and Oscar Wilde. But it is not likely that the executors of the will, or the majority of the members, will approve of this scheme. The French are a tight-fisted nation, and they do not like to see French money passing into the hands of strangers. M. Léon Daudet, who heads the list of candidates, is the eldest son of the famous Alphonse, and his name is not altogether unknown to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is a very prolific writer, producing, it is said, a novel in as short a time as a couple of months. He has his father's breadth and facility of style, and derives from his mother (née Allard, who is a poetess of great merit,) a philosophic strain which gives it a peculiar cachet. He has written four books, which had sensational success. "Les Morticoles," a satire on the modern worship of the god Bolus; "L'Astre Noir," the study of an Olympian poet, beneath which more than one veiled reference to Victor Hugo (his divorced wife's grandfather) could be detected; "Suzanne," a weird analysis of incestuous passion, and "La Flamme et L'Ombre," his latest production, already referred to in these columns. M. Léon Daudet is extraordinarily young for the position he occupies in French literary society, but he looks older than he is, for since his severe attack of typhoid fever he has grown a formidable black beard.

M. Jean Lorrain was a habitué of the master's, Grenier, but his biting notes published from week to week in The Journal, under the title of "Pall Mall Sémaine," and signed Raitif de la Bretonne, have not endeared him to the majority of his contemporaries. He writes with the facility of a Félibre, and if he were not a reporter first and a writer afterward, he might almost count as an homme de lettres. A boxing match at the Eden Théâtre with a celebrated demi-mondaine brought him into notice some months ago.

M. Elisée Réclus is the bright, particular star of philosophic Anarchism. His universal geography is a classic, and both for perfection of style and scientific completeness ranks him on a par with Buffon. He is really one of the glories of modern French literature, and his eccentric politics is of no more practical importance than the spiritualism of Sir William Crookes or the atheism of Swinburne. Condemned to penal servitude for life on account of his anarchistic opinions in the early days of the Second Empire, he was released on a petition signed by the principal members of the British Royal Society, including Huxley, Lord Ashburnham, and Sir Charles Lyell.

M. Lucien Descaves is singularly diminutive and unliterary in appearance, and one wonders how he obtained the materials for his book "Sous-Offs," the first which brought him into prominence, for it involved a prosecution on the charge of insulting the French Army. He was acquitted, and his Zolaesque descriptions of the seamy side of military service are now looked upon as classical. He is the author of a chef-de'oeuvre, "Les Emmurés," dealing with the life of the blind. He is an imitator of Flaubert and Zola, but at a certain distance.

M. Maurice Barrès wears the cast-off collars of Beau Brummell. The lapse of years has rendered them a trifle yellow. He is the most recent prophet of that "culte de moi," the cultivation of self, which in Paris is somewhat similar to what the New Hedonism was in London, with flavorings of Barbey d'Aurévilly. He professes to be an admirer of the late Lord Beaconsfield, was a Boulangist Deputy, is an anti-Semite, and is the facial replica of M. Naquet. M. Paul Alexis is a very brilliant descriptive writer. It is a pity that some of his best work has appeared in newspapers.

M. Rodenbach is an Israelite of Belgian extraction, with a curious facial resemblance to the late Heinrich Heine. His recent work "Bruges La Morte," illustrated with snapshot photographs, is descriptively clear and had a good sale.

M. Alphonse Daudet, who was the late M. de Goncourt's chief executor, is opposed to all ceremony in connection with the foundation of the new Academy, as one might well expect from the implacable author of "L'Immortel." "I am," he declared when questioned on the subject a day or two ago, "essentially anti-solennel," hating solemnity and fuss. He would like to see the Academy reduce itself to a periodical gathering of its members at luncheon, by preference at some wayside inn, (he has such a one in his mind's eye,) where, in shirtsleeves and with the modest jug of piccolo, or vin gris, in front of them, the legatees of the late M. de Goncourt could discuss new admissions to their immortal body and the award of the annual prize. Not far from Champrosay, where Alphonse Daudet has his lovely country house, there is a little hostelry to which both he and de Goncourt often repaired in the holiday months to share a simple meal and talk over the prospects of the future Academy and the misdeeds of the existing one. In Summer the Academy might meet there; in Winter some restaurant in Paris, by preference on the rive gauche, could be sought out as a substitute. But the author of "Numa Roumestan" is decided on one thing; there shall be no President of the Academy, no irksome and complicated rules, and, if any such proposition is raised, he will propose in revenge a costume for the members, so as to render them completely ridiculous.

Finally, it is interesting to note that membership of the de Goncourt Academy will not preclude candidature for the Académie Française, the late Cardinal Richelieu's rival institution.

One of the most original figures in the artistic quarter of Montmartre has just disappeared. This was the "Père Chamouillet," the nephew of the famous painter Corot. The son of a rich merchant of Lentier, he quickly dissipated his fortune and spent a Bohemian existence, drinking in one café and another. He inherited Corot's house at Ville d'Avray, and sold it to M. Lemerre, the well-known publisher. After the sale, four magnificent panels painted by Corot were discovered in the house, a lawsuit followed, which Chamouillet won, and he sold the pictures for $24,000, on the interest of which he has since lived. Absinthe was the cause of death.

ROWLAND STRONG.

The Brussels Exhibition.

At the Brussels International Exhibition the works of English authors were awarded many distinctions. Of the three medals of honor, one was taken by England, another by France, and a third by Belgium.

Nineteen other medals have been awarded to British artists, (8 first-class and 11 second-class,) as against 17 to French artists, (8 first and 9 second,) 21 to Belgian artists, (9 first and 12 second,) 8 to Dutch artists, (3 first and 5 second,) and 3 to Italian artists, (1 first and 2 second.)

If these figures be compared with the number of pictures contributed—Great Britain, 315; France, 435; Belgium, 503; Holland, 216, and Italy, 69—it will be found that Great Britain has taken one award in every 16 pictures exhibited, France one in every 24, Belgium one in every 23, Holland one in every 27, and Italy one in every 23 pictures.

In sculpture Great Britain contributed but 22 works and obtained 3 medals; that is, one in 7 exhibits; France had 86 works and obtained 12 medals, or one in 7 exhibits, and Holland contributed 23 works and was awarded 3 medals, or one in 7 exhibits.

In engraving and architecture the English representation did not do as well.

The Charleston "Year Book."

A TREASURY OF HISTORY AND REMINISCENCE—VALUE OF THE LATEST NUMBER.

There are so few really historic places in this country that it is strange any one of them should have escaped the historians of the brief life of the Republic. Such, however, has been the fate of Charleston, S. C., which is not only one of the oldest cities on the American continent, but which has preserved longest, in the dry air of its stanch conservatism, the customs and memories of our Colonial and early National life. The historians have gathered their material elsewhere; gleaning their facts from British archives, and getting their local colors from Massachusetts and Virginia. Charleston, the centre of a distinctive and richly endowed form of American life, and, besides, the capital of what might be called the democracy of the Huguenots—a rarely gifted people, who have touched, influenced widely, and enriched the National mind, without having been absorbed by it—has not been exploited and its magnificent storehouse of history and tradition made a common possession.

The neglect of that city as a source of history and as a storehouse of material from which our earlier life and customs might be portrayed with exact truth has probably been due to two causes. One of these is that Charleston has altogether fallen out of the sharp competition of American cities, and, having lost its commercial rank, has with it forfeited its claim upon the attention of the annalist. The other is, perhaps, that the conspicuous part it played in the tragedy of 1861-5 has brought it for the time being under the ban of history. Be the causes what they may the portrayal of the National life has suffered by this neglect. The events that led to our independence, the record of the struggles of the young Republic, and the simple and virtue inspiring customs of the founders of our present greatness during the period when "plain living and high thinking" was the rule of life—these can never be adequately depicted by a historian who has not saturated his mind with the "atmosphere" of Charleston. The picture will lack truth in its spirit, freshness and faithfulness in its color, and breadth in its conception. It is because the Charleston of to-day is still the Charleston of yesterday, and preserves as in a miniature which is daily becoming more obscure, our Colonial and early National life.

About twenty years ago William A. Courtenay, shortly afterward Mayor of Charleston, conceived the idea of collecting and preserving some of the historic records and traditions of the city. When he was elected Mayor he at once put his idea into practice and began the publication in "Year Books" of all the annals and memoirs connected with or relating to Charleston that he could get together. He ransacked the public library and all the private libraries of the city for material. He sent to the Bodleian Library and to the British Museum, and had the Shaftesbury Colonial papers transcribed, and procured dozens of rare and valuable manuscripts that had never been published on this side of the Atlantic. All of these were issued in the "Year Book," until that modest annual became recognized the world over as one of the most important sources of historic material.

Mayor Courtenay kept the "Year Book" up to its high standard of excellence during the eight years of his administration. After him, however, there came Mayors "who knew not" history or tradition, and the "Year Book" fell back into the wallow of political records and municipal reports. There has since been an effort to restore the publication to its former rank. The present Mayor, J. Adger Smyth, has just had published a "Year Book" that is almost the equal of any number in the series.

The latest issue of the book contains, besides Edward McCrady's fine monograph on St. Philip's Church, recently reviewed in these columns, a collection of sketches and reminiscences of Colonial, Revolutionary, and ante-bellum life. Among the latter are "Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. Oliver Hart, from 1740-1780," and "Reminiscences of Old Charleston," by the late William G. Whilden.

Oliver Hart was a pastor of the Baptist Church in Charleston, and was sent by the Committee of Safety, with Tenant and Drayton, into the upper part of the Province of South Carolina to persuade the people to take up arms in the cause of freedom. The apostle of the church militant succeeded in his mission. The following quaint title was prefixed by himself to his diary:

A
MEMORANDUM
—Containing—
Some of the Most Remarkable Occurrences in Providence, Relative to or Noticed by an Unworthy Traveler towards the New Jerusalem, Who desires ever to esteem Himself a Stranger and Sojourner in this Dreary Wilderness.

By OLIVER HART, A. M.,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, in Chas. Town, South Carolina.

By Faith he sojourned in the Land, as in a Strange Country. Heb. ii., 9.

In Mr. Whilden's "Reminiscences of Old Charleston," are given the following descriptions of some of the ante-bellum customs of the people. Writing of "Our Grandfather's House," the author says:

"In the corner, as you entered the door in the dining room, stood the 'wine cooler' of polished mahogany, inlaid with wreaths of satin wood, octagon in shape, about three feet high, on six spindling square legs, divided inside with compartments, each to hold a bottle of wine. The centre was lined with lead to hold ice or water. Being on rollers, it was wheeled up to the side of the host at the head of the table and the cooled bottles handed out as needed. 'The fashions of the world change,' and those who have been accustomed to partake of its contents, now that it was all gone and never refilled, have failed to return, and for years it was debased to the humble purpose of a scrap box, its glory had departed, and, like its owner, it seemed to be growing larger in body and more spindling in the legs.

"The sideboard, with its deep drawers, six in number, and three closets, was large enough to contain all that could be put into three or four of the more fashionable kind now in use. On each side, like sentinels, stood the sloping top, knife, fork, and spoon cases lined with green baize; alongside of each stood the silver bottle stands, containing cut-glass decanters, and in the centre the goblet and tumblers for daily use."

His sketch of the old Elliott mansion reveals with a single stroke the magnificence of former times, contrasted with the poverty and stern necessities of the present.

"The Elliott mansion—now the Charleston Water Works—was built prior to the Revolutionary War, and has some peculiarities that will not probably be repeated in house architecture. The stairway of solid marble goes from basement to attic, and without a support except on the side toward the wall. The upper story is one large room, covering the entire building, except the hall, and was built for a ballroom. The view from the window looking seaward is as fine as there is in the city. On the side of the main stairway is a private or secret stairway, built in the solid masonry, with an opening on each floor. Servants, in showing a guest, would conduct him to the foot of the main stairway, and, directing him up, would meet him at the landing on the next floor, and so on to the upper story, or ballroom. No servant was allowed to go up the main stairway with company."

The funeral customs of old Charleston were exceedingly interesting—from this distance. They must have been intensely wearisome and trying to the mourners. Mr. Whilden describes them as follows:

"The handing around to the mourners of cake and wine has long since passed out of use. It was done with solemnity. A cake called funeral cake was sometimes used cut into blocks and iced all around. The custom arose probably early in the settlement of the country. The friends frequently had to come for miles, (scattered, as they were, on their plantations,) and to make a feast would have been out of place.

"On the arrival at the house, the ladies were shown into one room, the gentlemen into another. The hats of the latter were taken charge of by a servant and carried into a room, where several ladies were busily employed trimming them with crape, which consisted of a band around the hat and two streamers, about three feet long, from the back, and a pair of black or white gloves distributed to each person. The ladies' bonnets were covered with black hoods and a cape to cover the entire shoulders; they were also provided with gloves.

"A master of ceremonies, provided with a carefully prepared list, took a prominent position at the foot of the main stairway or elsewhere, called out the names at the door where the ladies were assembled; then the master of ceremonies called out the names of the gentlemen to escort the ladies, and so on till the assembled ladies were all provided for; the remaining attendants fell into twos, all walking through the streets, in the rear of the hearse or on the pavement, no one riding in a conveyance.

"At times the coffin was borne through the streets by the pall bearers, and no hearse used. At a funeral at the Scotch Church once wine and cake were handed to those in the procession on the sidewalk. Some funerals were preceded through the streets by what were termed waiters, (namely, two, four, or six negro women, dressed in white, with a black scarf over the shoulder reaching to the knees.)"

The Letters of Napoleon.

We have already shown how incomplete was the edition of the letters of Napoleon issued by the command of Louis Napoleon in 1864. If the total of the Napoleon correspondence, including notes and minutes, amounted to some 64,000, not a tithe of these were ever published. That is not so bad, but the scissors were extensively used in 1864. If not blue-pencilled, many of the letters, it is believed, were burned. Sometimes the editors of 1864 declared the correspondence to be illegible. Napoleon's shockingly bad handwriting was an excuse. Napoleon III. was anxious to suppress certain documents. For instance, in a letter to Jerome, King of Westphalia, asking this brother of Napoleon to cut down his expenses, the following passage was cut out by the editors: "Instead of purloining money from the Treasury for your privy purse, as you have done this year."

A Collection of Signs.

It was Hogarth who first planned an exhibition of signs. In the Guildhall Museum of London Hogarth's idea has been carried out. Conspicuous is a huge sign, either in terra cotta or some other cement, which once called attention to an old hostelry, the name of which was the "Bull and the Mouth." The inscription on it is peculiar—"Milo the Cretonian, an Ox slew with his fist, and ate it up at one meal. Ye Gods, what a glorious twist." The Bull and the Mouth is supposed to be a corruption of "Boulogne Mouth," as that French port was an English possession up to the time of Henry VIII.

Another sign is that of the "Dolphin," which dates back from 1730, and is painted in oil. The "Bell," a common name for an inn, is of 1668, a "St. George and the Dragon" is of about the same date. A very curious relic is a sign carved in wood, which once was in position at "Ye Olde Leather-Bottle" Inn. One sign, "The Ostrich," it is believed, did not belong to an inn, but indicated a shop where feathers were sold, and during the times when men wore plumes on their beavers the feathers of the ostrich must have been very much in demand.

There is a double-headed "Spread Eagle" which bears the date 1659, and another "Bull and Mouth," the bull being a carving in wood, almost as large as the animal itself.

The "Ape and Apple" once belonged to an old galleried inn which carried on business in 1670. A most interesting sign is the original "Boar's Head" of 1688. This was the famous tavern where Prince Hal and Falstaff had their drinking bouts.

Among the signs are the "Anchor" of 1659, the "Goose and Gridiron," the "Mitre," the "Three Crowns," and the "Cat." This "Cat" may refer in some way to Lord Mayor Whittington.

When men could not read, signs were indispensable. In the United States, save for hotels, particular designations are rare, though in Europe signs for shops are still not uncommon. A leading book publisher in London and New York, though no sign swings over his establishment, still uses an old quaint name.

Before our Revolution there were in the colonies many a King's Head, inviting the passer by to come in and slake his thirst. Sign painters must have been kept busy after Bunker Hill defacing the obnoxious King and substituting something else for it.

You may see in an illustration of "The Pickwick Papers," where Tony Weller ducks Stiggins, a capital sign hanging in front of the tavern. It is that of the "Markis o' Granby."

Books Received.

FICTION.

Jerome. A Poor Man. By Mary E. Wilkins. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Deemster. By Hall Caine. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

Les Vendeuses d'Amour. By Eduard Ducret. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. Paper.

La Fédor. Par Alphonse Daudet. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. Paper.

The Touchstone of Life. By Ella MacMahon. 18mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Beside Old Hearth Stones. By Abram English Brown. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The Crime of the Boulevard. By Jules Claretie. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

HISTORICAL.

The Age After the Renaissance. By Paul Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: The Christian Literature Company.

RELIGIOUS.

The Best Methods of Promoting Spiritual Life. By the late Phillips Brooks. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex Libris. Essays of a Collector. By Charles Dexter Allen. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Modes of Motion; or, Mechanical Conceptions of Physical Phenomena. By A. E. Dolbear. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Klondike and All About It. By a Practical Mining Engineer. 12mo. New York: Excelsior Publishing House. Paper.

The Gold Fields of the Klondike. By John W. Leonard. 12mo. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. Paper.

Klondike: The Land of Gold. By Charles Frederick Stansbury. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper.

Cinch, Double Pedro, or High Five. By R. F. Foster. 24mo. New York: Brentano's. 50 cents.

The Shakespearean Guide to Stratford-on-Avon. By H. Snowden Ward and Catharine Weed Ward. 16mo. London: Dawbarn & Ward.

A Mass of Engraved Portraits.

Mr. Bunford Samuel of the Philadelphia Library Company, who has finished his "Pictorial Index," would revel in the "Kaiserliche Fideikommis-Bibliothek." A collection of engraved portraits in this library, which was commenced by the Archduke Francis of Tuscany in 1784, now consists of nearly 90,000 portraits, contained in 798 portfolios. Lavater was eager for portraits, and in this library are the 22,000 engraved ones he brought together, and these are furnished with biographical and other notices. In addition to this, the library has nearly 100,000 more portraits detached from the printed books to which they originally belonged.

According to The Athenaeum this library and the Vienna Hofbibliothek are to be fused into one.

The London Picture Sales, 1897.

PRICES RECEIVED FOR THE PRINCIPAL PAINTINGS OF THE YEAR AT LONDON SALES.

Now that the great sale of pictures in London is about closed for this year, the prices of these pictures by the masters can be examined and compared. With certain notable exceptions, pretty generally there has not been an advance in price. Four figures have been rare, save for some of the great English masters.

The Pender collection, particular articles of which were given in the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, netted the largest sum, something over $400,000.

In the list which follows, increase and decline in price are noted:

L. Alma Tadema, "The Children of Clovis and Clotilde," £798; previous known price, £1,102 10s., (1873;) Rosa Bonheur, "Mountainous Landscape, with Cattle," £1,575; "Cattle in the Highlands; Early Morning," £1,155; "Royal Stag in Fontainebleau Forest," £535 10s. W. Bouguereau, "The Little Sulker," £493 10s. Sir A. W. Callcott, "An Italian Landscape," £699 10s.; previous known prices, £735, (1865,) £1,050, (1886,) bought in; W. Collins, "Early Morning on the Sussex Coast," exhibited as "Buying Fish," £1,155; previous known price, £1,018, (1863.) T. S. Cooper, "Summer in Canterbury Meadows," £525 10s; previous known price, £304, (1889.) J. S. Copley, "Royal Children Playing in a Garden, (finished study for the picture in possession of the Queen,) £840. Gainsborough, "Portrait of Lord Mulgrave," £735; previous known price, £598 10s, (1893;) "Chas. Fredk. Abel," £1,260; previous known prices, £54 12s, (1875,) £1,470, (1892;) "Mrs. Puget, nêe Hawkins," £5,040; "Ann Elizabeth, Lady Mulgrave," £1,071; previous known price, £3,675, (1895,) bought in; "Gainsborough Dupont," (last work of the painter,) £630; "Second Sitting of Himself, Aged Twenty-eight," £609. Holbein, "Portrait of a Man," £3,150; purchased by Millais for about 70 guineas some years ago. J. Hoppner, "Portrait of a Young Lady," £1,535; "Mrs. Fielding," £367 10s.; previous known price, £346 10s (1896.) J. Israels, "The Shepherd; Woodland Pastures, Late Autumn," £798. Sir E. Burne-Jones, "Pan and Psyche," £798; "Luna," £504; "Sowing," £577 10s.; "The Merciful Knight," £119.

Sir E. Landseer, "Hinds Alarmed," £525; previous known price, £267 15s (1880). "The Eager Terrier," £567; previous known price, £283 10s (1857). "A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers," £1,617 10s. "The Lost Sheep," £3,150; previous known price, £2,300 (1863). "An Event in the Forest," £2,625.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, "Portrait of Lady Maria Oglander," £577 10s. "Miss Farren (Countess of Derby,") £2,415; previous known price, 70 guineas (1863). "Miss Anastatia Jessy Bonar," £699; previous known price, £714 (1899); "First Duke of Wellington," £399; previous known prices, £885, 15s (1878,) £204 15s (1880). "Cardinal Gonsalvi," (replica of picture at Windsor Castle), £840. "Lady Owen," £997 10s; previous known price, £995 (1895). "Elizabeth Gott," £892 10s. "Benjamin Gott," £1,737 10s. "Misses Fanny and Jane Hammond," £1,470. "The Misses Fullarton," (unfinished,) £2,310.

Mme. Le Brun, "Portrait of the Artist," £1,134.

Lord Leighton, "Helen on the Walls of Troy," £346 10s.; previous known price, £430 10s., (1894,) bought in. "Solitude," £997 10s. "Sybil," £630. "The Frigidarium," £687 10s. "Phoebe," £577 10s.

J. Linnell, Sr., "The Emigrants," £840. "The Sheep Drove," £451 10s; previous known price, £1,942 10s., (1887.) "A Grand View in Kent," £493 10s.; previous known price, £598 15s., (1865.) "A Storm in Harvest," £378; previous known price, £1,428, (1870.)

E. Maes, "Interior, with Servant Plucking a Duck," £630.

J. Maris, "Amsterdam," £1,155.

A. Mauvre, "Changing Pasture," £997 10s.

Sir J. E. Millais, "The Empty Cage," £735. "The Naturalist," (exhibited in 1885 as "The Ruling Passion,") £1,785. "The Girlhood of St. Theresa," £682 10s. "The Forerunner," (last work of the artist,) £504. "Time," £441. "Sweet Emma Morland," £409 10s. "The Moon Is Up and Yet It Is Not Night," £1,102 10s. "The Proscribed Royalist," £2,100; previous known price, £551 5s., (1852.) "The Evil One Sowing Tares," £420.

G. Morland, "Woody Scene, Peasants and Pigs," £336. "Woody Landscape, with Sportsman and Dogs," £357; previous known prices, £94 10s., (1890,) £346 10s., (1891.)

W. J. Muller, "View at Gillingham, on the Medway," £1,176; previous known prices, £409 10s., (1863,) £378, (1870,) others with same title. "An Encampment in the Desert," £1,600.

M. de Munkacsy, "The Two Families," £997 10s.

Murillo, "The Magdalen," (receipt for £3,000 paid on behalf of the Queen of Spain sold with picture,) £813 15s.; previous known price, £840, (1890.)

J. Phillip, "La Gloria," a Spanish wake, £5,250. "The Gypsy's Toilet," £1,785; previous known prices, £619 10s., (1862,) 551 5s., (1865.) "Baptism in Scotland," £1,470; previous known prices, £228 15s., (1860,) £1,842 15s., (1874.)

Sir H. Raeburn, "Alexander Charles Fraser," £630. "George John Fraser," £632. "Jane Anne Catherine Fraser," £842. "Jane Fraser Tytler," £1,312 10s.

Sir J. Reynolds, "Lady Waldegrave, afterward Duchess of Gloucester," £840; previous known price, £1,102 10s., (1896,) bought in. "Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, afterward the Earl of Rosslyn," £1,260. "Lady Anne Fitzpatrick as Sylvia," £1,890; previous known price, £1,627 10s., (1895.)

Briton Riviere, "Circe and the Friends of Ulysses," £892 10s.

D. Roberts, "Chapel in the Church of Dinaude," £567. "Interior of St. Jacque's, Antwerp," £357; previous known prices, £851, (1852,) £1,050, (1875.) "Chapel of St. Jacque's, Dieppe," £472 10s.; previous known price, £299 5s., (1859.)

G. Romney, "Portrait of Anne Kershaw," £2,415. "Mrs. Tickell," £2,100; previous known prices, £840, (1870,) £1,207 10s., (1894.) "Mrs. Grove," £3,675. "Miss Elizabeth Grove," £735. "Lady Hamilton, in white dress, leaning on a toilet table," £504. "Lady Hamilton seated and resting her head on her right hand, white dress," £682 10s. "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante," £1,995. "Portrait of a Lady," (sketch for Mrs. Oliver, nee Shakespeare,) £756; the finished picture sold in 1896 for £3,255. "John Walter Tempest with his Horse," £1,260. "Lady Hamilton as Meditation," £1,025.

Rubens, "Archduke Albert of Austria and Isabella Clara Eugenia his Wife," (two pictures,) £714.

C. Stanfield, "Cittara in the Gulf of Salerno," £462; previous known prices, £483, (1869,) £546, (1880.)

Andrea del Sarto, "Carith and Children in a Landscape," £141 15s.; previous known price, £525, (1800.)

D. Teniers, "The Alchemist," £504; previous known prices, £142, (1765,) £135, (1806,) £76, (1816,) £708 15s., (1859,) £300, (1872,) and £787 10s., (1896.)

G. Terburg, "Interior, with Lady in white and Cavalier asleep," £483.

C. Troyon, "The Heights of Surennes," £1,785; previous known price, £3,015, (1890.)

J. W. M. Turner, "Mercury and Herse," £7,875; previous known price, £2,100. "Wreckers: Coast of Northumberland," £7,980; previous known price, £1,984 10s., (1863.) "The State Procession," £7,350; previous known price, £1,655, (1863.) "Venice, the Giudecca, S. Maria della Salute and San Giorgio Maggiore," £7,140; previous known price, £1,655, (1863.)

Vandyck, "Portrait of Boy in purple silk spencer," £1,680. "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," (from the Blenheim collection,) £1,900; previous known price, £241 10s., (1886.)

J. Van der Meer, "Extensive Bird's-eye View of Landscape;" £840.

Velasquez, "Back of a House, Peacock and Dead Game," £1,407.

G. F. Watts, "Hope," £651; previous known price, £483, (1890.)

T. Webster, "Sunday Evening," £525.

Sir D. Wilkie, "The Cotter's Saturday Night," £1,312 10s.; previous known prices, £619 10s., (1872,) £609, (1873.)

In drawings there have been ups and downs, notably in the Turners and W. Hunts.

C. Fielding, "Weymouth Bay," £357; previous known price, £477 15s. (1895.)

Birket Foster, "Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire," £300.

Keeley Halswelle, "On the Cherwell," £304 10s.

W. Hunt, "The Village Smithy," £252; previous known prices, £94 10s., (1861,) £156 9s., (1885.) "Too Hot," £525; previous known prices, £110 5s., (1861,) £315, (1862,) £283 10s., (1868,) £199 10s., (1869,) £787 10s., (1875,) £357, (1892.) "The Restless Sitter," £414 15s.; previous known price, £141 5s., (1886.)

A. Mauve, "Cows in a Meadow," £525; "Ploughing," £609.

J. W. M. Turner, "St. Mawes," £241 10s.; previous known prices, £173 5s., (1872,) £147, (1882.) "Florence," £357; previous known prices, £105, (1856,) £252, (1867,) £159 10s., (1891.)

F. Walker, "Fishing Scene at Corrichoille," £504.

P. de Wint, "Hay Harvest," £241 10s.; previous known price, £278 5s. (1895.) "Lincoln: Early Morning," £514 10s.

The great sale was that of the Romney picture, the two children in the garden, life size, which brought £9,100.

Art and Artists.

Detaille has had given him the Commander's Cross of the Legion of Honor. He has been a Chevalier for a number of years. M. Clairin has been raised to the same dignity, and M. J. Geoffroy now wears the red ribbon.

By the death of Françals there was a vacancy in the Académie des Beaux Arts. M. Antoine Vollon has been elected to fill the position. M. Vollon's art is very general, but he is best known as a painter of still art. He paints landscape, and his most recent success was a landscape shown at the last Salon. M. Vollon is sixty-two years old.

There are a great many Americans who studied in Germany who may remember Prof. August Leu, who was a painter of mountain scenery and a distinguished one. His death took place last month at Seelisberg, on the Lake of Lucerne, and Prof. Leu was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Alma Tadema has just finished a picture called "Melody," which has found a purchaser in the United States. One woman is listening to the music of a flute which her companion is playing.

M. Arsène Alexandre finds fault with such purchases of English pictures as have been made by the Louvre authorities. It is not a question of their comparative value, says M. Arsène, but the pictures do not represent the English artists at their best. What he wants are the very finest examples of Romney, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Crome, Turner, Constable, and Hogarth.

No element in the community has watched and is watching the returning tide of prosperity, and especially the booming markets of Wall Street, more closely than the New York art dealers. Good times mean, perhaps, more to them than almost any other of their fellows in trade, and they are now looking forward hopefully to a successful Winter season. Among their best customers are Wall Street brokers and financiers, who have not been in the mood to buy pictures or art objects for some time past.

The decision of the experts that Claude S. Farrington, the former Superintendent of the Academy of Design, arrested some months ago on the charge of embezzlement, is not insane, as was asserted by his counsel, means, probably, a speedy trial of the accused man. Farrington's downfall has been a matter of great surprise and much regret to the artists of New York, to whom he was favorably known. Despite criticism, the old Academy holds a firm place in the affection and esteem of American artists, and its internal affairs are always of the greatest interest to the artistic fraternity. It has not yet been decided who will succeed Farrington. The post is an important one, and after the experience that the Academy has had with Farrington it will probably take due time and consideration before making a choice of his successor.

There are many New York artists who are still afield and who are now preparing in their woodland and mountain retreats to transfer the fleeting glories of the coming Autumn to canvas. The first art event of this season will probably be the Autumn exhibition at the Academy of Design, which will open in the old building early in November.

W. B. Closon, the Boston artist, has recently had on exhibition at the art store of Brandus & Von Gisch, at Newport, R. I., some pastel portrait heads which have attracted much favorable attention and comment. Mr. Closon is a facile draughtsman, and has the faculty of catching a likeness quickly. He does these portrait heads on a grayish brown paper with remarkable celerity, and gives to them much refinement and charming effect. Mr. Closon has won deserved success with these portrait heads, which seem to fill the place between an oil portrait and a miniature, and are delightful artistic reminders.

Hubert Vos, the portrait painter who is to marry Mrs. Graham, a former Hawaiian Princess, early in the Autumn, is now visiting at Sea Gate, L. I. Mr. Vos has painted several portraits during the Summer and has many orders to fill.

Mr. Harper Penington has developed much skill as a caricaturist. He has recently finished a series of caricatures of leading members of the Newport (R. I.) Reading Room, which now adorn the walls of the old clubhouse and which are a constant source of delight to his fellow-club members. Some of these are remarkably well done, strongly drawn, and inimitable in expression.

Some Recent Books.

Mr. Warner does not know how to be anything but delightful. After disarming criticism in a charming bit of preface, he gives it nothing to break a lance against in a fascinating little book, "The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote." One grave fault the book has, there is not enough of it; but that is a fault so rare among writers that it may almost be included among the virtues, even in Mr. Warner.

The keynote of the book is found in the following passage:

"The student who takes up Shakespeare's plays for the purpose of either amusement or cultivation I would recommend to throw aside the whole load of commentary and speculation and devote himself to trying to find out first what was the London and the England of Shakespeare's day, what were the usages of all classes of society, what were the manners and the character of the people who crowded to hear his plays, or who denounced them as the works of the devil and the allies of sin. I say again to the student that by this means Shakespeare will become a new thing to him, his mind will be enlarged to the purpose and scope of the great dramatist, and more illumination will be cast upon the plays than is received from the whole race of inquisitors into his phrases and critics of his genius.

"It was an England of daring, of adventure, of visions, of empire, of credulity and superstition, of coarseness of speech, of the utmost luxury of apparel and ostentation of wealth, of the profoundest ignorance, and of the most thorough learning. While the filth of London was unspeakable, the splendor of dress and the magnificence of feasts have not been approached in even this present age of luxury. While reading and writing were rare accomplishments in the country, classical learning was the fashion of the higher ranks. The daughter of the Duchess was taught not only to distill strong waters, but to construe Greek. When the Queen was translating Socrates or Seneca the maids of honor found it convenient to affect at least a taste for the classics. For the nobleman and the courtier an intimacy with Greek, Latin, and Italian was essential to 'good form.'"

What was the secret of the literary greatness of this remarkable age? What was there in this "frenzy of vigorous life," in this society of such diverse and contradictory elements, to produce Shakespeare, Bacon, Ben Jonson, and the host of great men who give lustre to the throne of Elizabeth? We think the secret lies in the hearty naturalness, in the absence of self-consciousness, which were apparent in all classes. Writers were not handicapped by the thought of critics. They wrote freely, spontaneously for a public as ready to be moved by them as is a group of children by a skillful raconteur. Who does not remember Lady Jane Crawley in "Vanity Fair" telling her little stories to the childish group clustered about her knees, and how, when Becky came into the room, poor Lady Jane's "simple fancies shrank away tremulously"? Is not that typical always of the author and the critic? Who can tell fairy tales to the children with the grown people listening? An age of criticism can never be an age of creation. It often happens that an author's early books are the best, just because the writer is happy and unconscious in obscurity. Let the note of fame be sounded, let a host of critics stand between the writer and his public, and henceforth the muse walks in leading-strings, the charm of spontaneity is broken. George Eliot would never read a review of her books, but the very knowledge that a book from her hand meant analysis and dissection from the ablest pens of two continents made all the difference between "Adam Bede" and "Daniel Deronda." In France literary criticism has attained perfection. What, in that country, has become of the creative faculty?

Mr. Merwin has published in The Atlantic Monthly for June a very striking article "On Being Civilized Too Much." He says:

"It is remarkable that the times in which the greatest works have been produced were precisely those in which the least fuss was made over literature or over those who produced it. * * * But when literature is at a low ebb the talk made about it, and the number of persons who are busy with it in one way or another are always vastly increased." We should be inclined to reverse the order of this last sentence, and to say that when the critics and talkers about literature vastly increase, then literature is at a low ebb. Would not even the genius of Shakespeare have been paralyzed had a crowd of commentators and inquisitors fallen eagerly upon each play as it came from his hand? He would scarcely have been possible in any other age than this which Mr. Warner so vividly sketches—an age fully awake and alive in every fibre, but not yet self-conscious; an age eagerly receptive, but not yet critical; an age which duly rejoiced in meat for body and mind, and subjected neither to chemical analysis.

We think it is precisely because "the people for whom Shakespeare wrote" let him blessedly alone and "made no fuss" about him, that Mr. Warner's closing words are true: "It may be safely said that the English-speaking world and almost every individual of it are different from what they would have been if Shakespeare had never lived. Of all the forces that have survived out of his creative time, he is one of the chief."

In addition to other honors, Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, the author of that delightful series of historical romances, is now paid that of imitation, which, according to the old aphorism, is the sincerest flattery. Mr. S. Levett Yeats, an Indian official, has evidently in his far-away "Umballa Cantonments" become so fascinated with Mr. Weyman's moving tales of early French history, so permeated with his ideas, and so captivated by his style, that, perhaps unconsciously to himself, he has in the "Chevalier d'Auriac" written a story of France in the time of Henry of Navarre which, were it not for the author's name and the preface, the average reader would certainly believe to be another work from the facile pen of Weyman.

The book shows careful study of history and presents a most attractive pen picture of the "white-plumed monarch" and of several of the more notable figures of his Court. The Chevalier d'Auriac reminds us both of the "Gentleman of France" and Gil Barait, the hero of "Under the Red Robe," and is a strange combination of bravery, high character, and weakness. His adventures follow each other in almost too quick succession, and the story is certainly sufficiently filled with action. There is of course a heroine, Mme. de Tremouille, mistress of the Château of Bidache, for whose hand and favors the hero becomes the rival of even the King himself. The most charming feature of the book is the gradual unfolding of King Henry's character, and the closing chapter, in which the King reveals his true manliness and gives over Mme. de Tremouille to the Chevalier, who had wooed her so long and undergone so many dangers on her account.

Perhaps the best passages in the story are those descriptive of the battle in front of La Fère; the night following the battle, when the hero lay wounded almost unto death in the cornfield; the death of Nicholas; the fight in the old streets of Paris, and the immurement of the hero in the prison of the chatelet. The work is full of dramatic incidents, which are well and vividly described, and one follows the crowding adventures and dangers of the brave Chevalier with unabated interest. One knows at the outset of the numerous quarrels in which he becomes involved, and which seemingly always develop into a duel, that he will be the victor, and one's credulity is perhaps a little too much taxed as to the hero's prowess with the small sword in these encounters. His continual success, however, increases one's respect for the art of fencing, for a man who could parry and thrust as he did was necessarily invincible.

Despite some strained situations and a tendency to exaggeration, Mr. Yeats has given us in "The Chevalier d'Auriac" an unusually delightful story.

Mrs. Harrison is equally at home in New York society, across the Atlantic, among English and American tourists, in the South as it is to-day, and in the fascinating social life of Colonial times. While thoroughly identified with New York, and catching perfectly every tone of its complex social harmony, she has never ceased to be a Virginian of the Virginians. In "A Son of the Old Dominion," she throws herself into the Virginia of 1774, and gives us, along with a pretty and tender love tale, a vivid picture of those stirring times, with animated portraits of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and the other great men that crowd the canvas of the days when "there were giants in the land." The historical personages are wisely kept in the background, serving to give a cachet of distinction to the romance, which is the old, old story of fair faces and young hearts, of intrigue and crime, and of love happy and successful as the curtain falls. There is a touch of melodrama in the crime and in the timely taking off of the villain, but, as a whole, the story is refreshingly simple and natural, with the joinings between fact and fiction so artistically concealed that they indistinguishably blend together.

The criticism may be made that the tale belongs to the class of exterior romance; that is to say, the characters are used to develop the plot and to illustrate the times, instead of the plot serving to unfold and emphasize the characters. This is always the tendency of historic fiction. Set the stage and drape the figures never so cleverly, they are lay figures still. Only the past masters, the Scotts and the Shakespeares, "can make these dry bones live." Without the Promethean spark, however, an accurate, well-told historic tale has its value. It serves to illuminate the dusky past and to help us appreciate our debt to those who have made the world a better and a happier place for us. Especially do we welcome any such conscientious contribution to our Colonial history as Mrs. Harrison has given us.

While we may denounce the anglomania of the wealthy handful of our people who call themselves "society," the strong and unreasonable anti-English feeling of the rank and file, which seems ready to burst into a flame upon the smallest provocation, is far more deplorable. Our kin beyond the sea have reason to complain of the school his-

THE PEOPLE FOR WHOM SHAKESPEARE WROTE. By Charles Dudley Warner. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE CHEVALIER D'AURIAC. By S. Levett Yeats. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A SON OF THE OLD DOMINION. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Boston, New York, and London: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

tories and of the sensational Revolution stories which have fostered and inflamed this feeling. It behooves us always to remember that, whatever great public question may arise, there are just men and true upon both sides. Simple and self-evident as this statement is, there is none more difficult for the world to learn. "A Son of the Old Dominion," while thoroughly American in its spirit, recognizes the strength of the ties which bound us to the mother country and the conscientious loyalty of the old Tory families. It is a story which may be wisely included in the parallel readings of young students of American history.

"An American Emperor" is a prophetic romance "of the near future." It is a story of the all-conquering power of a multi-millionaire of New York, Jerome K. Vansittart. Resolved for private and romantic reasons, to become Emperor of France, he gains his end by means of his Midas touch. He makes the Sahara to blossom like a rose, and adds it to the empire. The four hundred and twenty-four pages of the story teem with adventure and vicissitude, and leave the hero glad to resign his title and to return to New York—Jerome K. Vansittart.

The book is cleverly written, the author being evidently a man of wide culture and observation. The dialogue is sprightly and occasionally epigrammatic. Yet the 424 pages are but weary reading. One hears nowadays much commendation of "the novel with a purpose." This novel seems utterly devoid of purpose—even the purpose to amuse. The reader is at a loss to know why it was written or why he is reading it. He seeks in vain for anything bearing any relation to life as it is or as it might be. To follow the labyrinth of a somewhat complicated plot is a strain upon the attention, preventing the comfortable pleasure sometimes taken in a book that seems to have no particular reason for being. We can understand Macaulay's delight in the naïvely vacuous "romances of a certain Mrs. Meeke," with their absurd emotions and "deathlike swoons." We know a woman who instinctively takes refuge in the dreary pages of Miss Yonge's "Three Brides," whenever burdened by suspense or sorrow. But we fear the adventures of Jerome K. Vansittart will never rejoice a future Macaulay nor act as a mental narcotic. The characters do not impress themselves; the situations are too impossible to be interesting and too violent to be restful. In short, it is a pity that anything not worth the doing should be so well done.

The writer is capable of better work on truer lines. A close study of character, much curbing and pruning, and a conscientious realization that an author must have something to say as well as know how to say it, might result in a work from Mr. Tracy's hand which would be a distinct gain to literature.

Should he continue in his present path, however, we fear his readers will regretfully say, as was said of poor Sir Randolph Churchill, that "He has a brilliant future behind him."

Like everything else of the author's work, "The Day of His Youth" has distinction. The subject is in one sense the commonest in the world—young, unhappy love; but the treatment has a fine austerity that sets it apart. The phrasing, which frequently is charming, seems only the envelope for emotions that lie deeper than intellectual ideals; that lie, in fact, at the root of things and are recognized with dignified sincerity. The supreme drama is one of the soul. The young hero has been raised in the wilderness, and is, perhaps, no more possible than Galahad, but he symbolizes the greatest of possibilities, an absolutely genuine creature. The woman, bruised a little by the world, whom he meets in the day of his youth, wastes upon him her expensive wisdom, loves him a little, and wearies of him. "Do not expect me to own for a moment," she writes to him, "that any man is going to worship any woman all his life long with the fervor he shows in pursuing the game. Many are kind, some are tender, even to gray hairs and the grave, but that particular form of idolatry which you offer me like a jewel in a case—it turns to paste in less than ten years, and I will have none of it." He refuses to believe this cynical philosophy and follows her into the city, there to be overtaken by tragedy.

The little book, as a whole, is not a fully ripened product, but it shows, and not too crudely, the promise of the best fruit on which the sunshine and the rain have fallen duly. It may easily be read in an hour, but it lingers in the imagination. Among other delicate charms, it contains a little poem, which the heroine criticises with keen and not unjust severity, but which is full of lovely notes and suggestions.

Printers, Engravers, Bookbinders.

In the bulletin of the Department of Labor, edited by Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner, and Oren W. Weaver, chief clerk, and just issued, there is one group, "C," which is devoted to "Printers, Engravers, and Bookbinders."

Tables show how between 1870 and 1890 their number has increased. Taking bookbinders, in 1870 there were 9,104, in 1880 13,833, and in 1890 23,858. Of engravers, in 1870 the number was 4,260, in 1880 4,577, and in 1890 the engravers had nearly doubled, being, according to the census, 8,329. Of printers, lithographers, pressmen, in 1870 there were 40,494, in 1880 72,726, and in 1890 118,424, which was an enormous increase.

In this same C group, in 1870 there were 3,912 women, in 1880 8,543, and in 1890 23,461.

Examining the nationality of the printers, engravers, bookbinders, lithographers, &c., all in Group C, there were 124,175 native born and 26,427 of foreign birth.

In looking at the women in Group C, the great increase in 1890 may be noted. As to the particular callings, not all specified, have the number of women compositors increased? Women are not given to attending presses. They are bookbinders, however, and they do carry out many of the processes in the first handling of books, such as sewing, collecting, &c., but, with some few notable exceptions, in the finer preparation of books, such as tooling, women have little to do. Still, there is no reason why they should not bind books, for more skill than strength is what is wanted.

Perhaps, studying the large increase of 1890, wood engraving may have been followed as an art some seven or eight years ago to a much greater extent than in 1897. Alas! photo-engraving has killed wood cutting, and many a woman of artistic promise who might have earned her living now only has her graving tools to look at, as reminiscences of a fairly lucrative past.

Possibly in 1900, with the always increasing demand for books in the United States, there will be notable gains to be recorded in "Class C." The percentage jumps, and, the total of 1890 having been 150,626, in the twentieth century it is likely to be 250,000. Increase of newspapers brings about additional workers, notwithstanding labor-saving machines. Photogravures may lessen the number of engravers, increasing, on the other hand, those who produce the process pictures; but in the binding of books, notwithstanding mechanical stitching, &c., there will always be found employment. As to the pressmen, no automaton ever will take his place.

AN AMERICAN EMPEROR. The Story of the Fourth Empire of France. By Louis Tracy, Author of "The Final War," "The Shadow Hand," &c. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE DAY OF HIS YOUTH. By Alice Brown. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897. Price $1.

Books and Authors.

Dr. R. Osgood Mason's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," (Henry Holt & Co.,) a notice of which excellent volume appeared in our columns, has been received with such approval that, the first edition having been exhausted, the publishers have now ready a second edition.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announce "The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men," by the Rev. E. J. Hardy; "The Son of the Czars," by James Graham; "Lying Prophets," by Eden Phillpotts, and "Wolfville," by Alfred Henry Lewis. "The Skipper's Wooing," by Mr. Jacobs, author of that most amusing book "Many Cargoes," will be published by the same house. The other volumes announced are a collection of Thomas Dunn English's stories, Mr. Hope's "Phroso" and "The Heart of Princess Osra," in grand style, fully illustrated; Sir Walter Besant's "A Fountain Sealed," Guy Boothby's "Sheilah McLeod," Lord Lytton's "Lucile," with fac similes of water colors by Mme. Lemaire, and John Mackie's "They That Sit in Darkness."

Mr. Andrew Lang writes for "Harper's Round Table" "The Boyhood of Prince Charlie," and works up his topic in a most entertaining manner. His conclusion reads: "Fate and education were too hard on the Prince, but we remember 'the lad that is gone' with a singular affection and regret."

In the forthcoming Appleton's Popular Science Monthly there will be found an article entitled "Spanish Experiments in Coinage" by Mr. Henry C. Lea, which shows the result of tampering with national currency. Among the other papers will be David A. Wells's new installment on "Taxation," George Gerland's "The Objects and Results of Popular Research," and Prof. M. V. O'Shea's "When Character Is Formed."

In the September Century there will be printed a characteristic sketch of Mr. Gladstone, the article and the illustrations the work of Mr. Harry Furniss, the well-known Punch artist.

For Harper's Magazine for September Mrs. Pennell has written an article entitled "Around London by Bicycle." Mr. Pennell furnishes the illustrations. In the same number will be found Mr. Frederic Remington's "The Great Medicine-Horse"; "The Milkweed," an unpublished work by the late William Hamilton Gibson; a reminiscence of George Du Maurier by Henry James; "The Kentuckian," by John Fox, Jr.; "The Beginnings of the American Navy," by James Barnes, with much other excellent material, and last and not least, Capt. A. T. Mahan's "A Twentieth Century Prospect."

Mr. Thomas Whittaker announces a new series of historical books specially prepared for young people. The following volumes are now ready: "Greece," by Alice Zimmern; "Rome," by Mary Ford, and "France," by Mary C. Rowsell. Miss Minna Smith is to write on the United States.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, having acquired from the literary executors of Walt Whitman the sole right to issue his works, will bring out greatly improved editions of "Leaves of Grass" and the "Complete Prose Works." The new volume of "Leaves of Grass" will be the third Boston edition, following the issues of Thayer & Eldridge and James R. Osgood & Co., in 1860-61 and in 1881-82, respectively, with the addition of new poems. The prose works will be entirely new, and will contain fac similes and portraits. Both works will be ready in the Autumn.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York announce for next month "The Student's Standard Dictionary," edited by James C. Fernald; "The Encyclopaedia of Social Reforms," edited by William D. P. Bliss; "The Epic of Paul," by William Cleaver; "Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls," by the Rev. Louis Albert Banks; "Clerical Types," by the Rev. Hames Mann, and "The New Dispensation," translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weeks.

"Wellington: His Comrades, His Contemporaries" is the title of Major Arthur Griffith's new volume. It is a companion volume to Prof. Laughton's "Nelson and His Companions in Arms." The "Wellington," to be published by Mr. George Allen, will be handsomely illustrated.

The nuisance of finding an original title has been already expatiated upon. To show how much trouble there really is, Mr. James Payn's newest story he wanted to call "Wheat with Wild Tares," but that had been used by somebody else. Then he took "Another's Burden," and that, he found, had been "staked." Then he made it "One Another's Burden," and so the book was christened.

Readers of Sir Walter Scott will be glad to know that Mrs. Maxwell Scott has written a volume entitled "The Making of Abbotsford," in which the whole history of Abbotsford is traced. Black will publish the work this Fall.

The Shakespeare family will always be an object of interest. The Rev. T. Carter, having made a special study of Will's father, it is to be embodied in a volume called "Shakespeare: Puritan and Recusant." The author shows that the immortal dramatist sprang from a strictly religious and Puritan father. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier will publish the volume.

There can be no question as to the necessity of our enlarging our philological scope. Mr. W. R. Morfill has had the courage to write "A Short Grammar of the Bulgarian Language, with Reading Lessons," and Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. are the publishers. Perhaps Bulgarian as a language requires as much civilizing as those who speak it.

References to the Bible, as found in Ruskin's writings, are to be collected, arranged, and published.

Alphonse Daudet has just written six short stories, which he has brought out in a little volume entitled "La Fédor," published by Flammarion, Paris. The text is illustrated with pen sketches by M. Fabien. The themes are all in a reminiscent vein and in the author's best style.

In the National Review there is an article entitled "Golden Rhodesia: A Revelation," written by J. Y. F. Blake, a graduate of the Military Academy, West Point. Mr. Blake sees nothing in Rhodesia. He even declares that the gold found there is not worth mining for. The Zambesi Valley is swampy, damp, and infected by the tsetse fly. The locusts are the other pests. They devour the crops. Water is scarce. His object in writing the article is to prevent the British investing public from future plunder. Rhodesian gold is "without a doubt the biggest hoax ever played on the British public. * * * In five years from now," concludes Mr. Blake, "Rhodesia will be abandoned by the whites."

A French caricaturist once drew Alexandre Dumas the elder working with four pens. There was a quill in each hand and one in each foot. Mr. Grant Allen is producing a library of his own. His last is the "Unrelated Bishop." His productiveness is without limit.

The first number of "The New Amsterdam Year Book" has made its appearance. The editor is Mr. Morris Coster. This publication, to be issued monthly, will give sketches of prominent persons of the past and present. The number just published contains the outlines of the lives of James William Beekman, William Crayer Dominick, and the Hon. Charles P. Daly. The magazine is illustrated.

What an idiotic performance is this! Some one in the West has written a volume on "Crime and Criminals" à la Lombroso, and filled it with studies and portraits taken from the Rogues' Gallery. That is well enough, but for a frontispiece he has taken those kindly and intelligent features which belong to the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." An outrage of this kind should be punished.

"Hermann and Dorothea," that happy idyl of Goethe, over which if American young people do not weep, at least the Teutonic lovers do, and copiously, was composed by the master while he was living at Gera, in Thuringia, in 1796. In commemoration there of this fact a tablet has been affixed to the Hotel Zum Ross in Gera.

Mrs. Bishop's travels in Corea and the remote East will form a remarkable volume. It is now almost ready for publication.

"What to Eat" is good in every way, not only as a safe guide to follow as far as eating is concerned, but because it furnishes capital reading matter. Voltaire's contempt of cookery books as "gullet lore" may have a certain amount of truth with sarcasm in it, but here, in "What to Eat," you get to the philosophical side of what food is. The illustrations of this publication are bold and striking. We really have nothing as clever on this side of the American world as is the Minnesota publication.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, whose life was taken from him by the assassin, was a man of letters. His "Estudios Literarios" of 1868 is in two volumes. In 1869 he published "Historia del Dominio Austriaco en España." In 1883 he wrote a biography of his uncle, Estebanos Calderon. These works were followed in 1884 by "Estudios del Reinado de Felipe IV." Señor Canovas had been Director of the Academy of History since 1882.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will add to their list of Student's Editions, Thoreau's "Walden" and Cranch's translation of Virgil's "Aeneid."

A Marine Number.

The Cassier Magazine Company have just issued a marine number, which is a remarkable addition to our study of naval construction and engineering. All topics relating to ships propelled by steam are to be found in this number, and the articles are written by leading authorities. Sir William Henry White writes of "Specialties of Warship Design," Sir Charles W. Dilke "The Naval Weakness of Great Britain," Mr. Menain Wheeler on "The Auxiliary Machinery of an American Warship," S. Howard Smith on "Marine Coaling," and John P. Holland on "Submarine Navigation." There are no fewer than seventeen topics, embracing various subjects having to do with marine construction and engineering, to be found in this number, and to all these have been added many fine illustrations. Cassier's Magazine is always conspicuous for the thoroughness and intelligence displayed in its text.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF SUNDAY, AUG. 29

Will Contain Many Attractive Features.

Among them will be:

Premier of Canada.

Portrait and sketch of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with picture of Mr. Gladstone and the Colonial Premiers taken at Hawarden.

Wedding of a President's Daughter.

Portraits of Miss Fanny Hayes, only daughter of the late President Hayes, and Ensign Harry E. Smith, U. S. N., to whom she is to be married, at Fremont, O., September 1.

The Merchants' Association.

Portraits of members of the Executive Committee and pictures of the offices of this active organization, which has done much to bring additional trade to New York.

In the Aquatic World.

Full page group picture of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club's House, exterior and interior, with some of the yachts owned by club members.

Behind the Footlights.

Portraits of Maude Adams, Grace Rutter, Madeline Lucette Ryley, Robert Taber, Gilbert Parker, J. T. Powers as Pierrot, and Miss Rockwell, the nineteen-year-old actress of Pictou; also pictures of "The Turk and the Barman" and "The Four Serpentine Dancers."

Men of the Hour.

Latest Portraits of Senator Stewart, J. C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, President of the American Bankers' Association; and of Capt. Francis Martin, the oldest living officer of the Revenue Marine Service.

Newport Past and Present.

Pictures of this famous Summer resort, including photographs of Belcourt, Marblehouse, Bailey's Beach, and the Harbor.

A Day on the Water.

Nine interesting illustrations of scenes on pilot boats in New York Harbor.

Fruit from the Tropics.

Busy scenes on the wharves where fruit vessels land their cargoes, with a descriptive article of the extent of the trade and localities from which the fruit comes.

A Page of Humor.

The news pages will present "All the News That's Fit to Print," Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."